The Centre Reporter.

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MANY LIVES LOST

MORE THAN FOUR HUNDRED PERISH.

A Collision of English Battleships on the North African Coast, With Fearful Results.

A tragedy of the sea without parallel in the naval annals of recent times was reported Friday. The British battle-ship Victoria, the flagship of the Mediterranean squadron, has completed a checkered career by sinking off Tripoli after a collision with the Camperdown, a sister ship of the squadron. This tragedy, resulting in the loss of 400 men, including the vice admiral of the squadron, has not been equaled in fatal results since the sinking of the Royal George in 1782, when 600 souls found their shrouds in the ocean's waves. The disaster occurred at five o'clock Thursday evening.

The accounts of the disaster are meager and the responsibility for this woful loss of life has not been fixed. Some of the ships of the squadron were maneuvering when the powerful ram of the Camperdown struck the Victoria forward of the turret on the starboard side. Through the enormous hole made by her sister ship the water poured so rapidly that she was sinking before an effort could be made to man the boats. Even in the face of impossibility the sailers strove to close the break, but in the midst of their labor of desperation the mighty hull turned completely over and went to the bottom.

Fifteen minutes after the Victoria had received the fatal blow the water closed over her and the brave hearts that were prepared to battle with all enemies of their country had ceased to beat, because the mistake of a friend is more deadly than the designs of any foe. The loss of this ship with its attending terrible sacrifice of life is looked upon as confirming the opinion of many naval officers concerning the monster warships of the present day. While the Victoria might be unmatched as to the efficiency in bombarding a seaport town or in destroying a seacoast, experts say she was decidedly unwieldy for serious maneuvering off seaboard. Naval engineering, they point out, has not progressed as rapidly as naval architecture, and the stupendous mass of the 10,000-ton warship cannot be controlled with the ease the navy officer generally desires. It had been thought twin screws were the disideratum so longed for. They proved themselves excellent, indeed, but the delay and waste of energy in propelling the leviathans is still the same. There is but little doubt in the minds of those who have knowledge of naval architecture that the loss of the Victoria was mainly due to the defects referred to above.

It is probable either the Camperdown or the Victoria could not lessen the impetus received from its engines when required. It is also commented that while scarcely anything has been done to nullify the deadly action of the "ram" the navies of the world have given hardly a thought to lifeboat drill, a proof of which is seen in the immense loss of life in connection with the sinking of the Victoria. Taking it all together, the disaster is regarded by naval people as a severe lesson to the navies of the world.

The news of the terrible marine disaster in the Mediterranean Thursday, caused the wildest excitement throughout Great Britain, which is hourly growing as additional details of the apalling loss of life are made known. Early dispatches received at the naval office stated that the magnificent flagship of the Mediterranean squadron, the Victoria, flying the flag of Vice Admiral Sir George Tryon, K. C. B., and commanded by Charles L. Ottley, had been run down by the battle-ship Camperdown, also of the Mediterranean fleet, and that the flagship had gone down with more than 400 souls.

The first reports of the disaster stated that about 200 men had been drowned but later dispatches show that the loss of life was far greater, not less than 400 of the officers and crew of the Victoria having gone down with their ship. The Victoria had an enormous hole made in her side, through which an avalanche of water poured. As soon as the officers of the Victoria saw there was danger of their ship floundering orders were given to close the collision bulkheads, in order to confine the water to the compartments, into which the Camperdown shoved her ram. The sailors tried to obey the order, but the ship was taking water too fast, and while the men and officers were still trying to save their ship the vessel, with her immense guns and heavy top hamper, turned over and carried them down. Some of the officers and crew managed to get out of the suction caused by the sinking vessel and were rescued. Among those lost is Vice Admiral Tryon.

The Victoria was a twin-screw steel battle-ship of 10,470 tons, 14,000-horse power, 340 feet long, 70 feet beam, built at New Castle, completed in 1860, hull cost £612,522, machinery £112,333, turret and barbette, compound armor, two 111-ton guns in forward turret and one 20-inch mounted in a barbette aft; the turret and barbette had 18 inches of compound armor. Her listed speed was 16.75 knots. She had one lofty military mast of steel carrying gun platforms. The Camperdown is also a first-class twin-screw battle-ship of 10,600 tons, 11,500-horse power and carrying 10 guns.

The Camperdown had struck the Victoria a ripping blow, glancing alongside and opening out the plates above several of the compartments. The water was then admitted into a number of the compartments on one side of the ship, causing her to capsize by its great weight. The longitudinal bulkhead was a good thing in its way, Mr. Forwood said, but it did not serve to avert disaster. The immediate cause of the collision, he added, cannot now be exactly stated. The squadron appears to have been maneuvering, probably within a space of three miles, leaving a small area for each vessel to move in. A misreading of the signals may have caused the accident.

The Victoria began to sink slowly, stern first she went down and the men jumped for their lives, but a new peril more horrible than drowning descended upon them. The great engine deep in the heart of the hull, and inclosed in water tight compartments, was still throbbing at full speed, and the great steel phalanger of the twin screws were twirling around up in the air. As the vessel sank, the screws came nearer and nearer to the water, and descended into the midst of struggling human beings. The vessel sank slowly, and when the screws were low enough to begin to whirl in the water again, the suction had increased until there was a deepening vortex like a maelstrom.

At the bottom of this maelstrom the screws were revolving like circular knives. The poor creatures battled in vain in the suction. They were drawn down and thrown against the swift blades.

Then came a scene which made the officers of the decks of the other war ships of the fleet turn away, sick with horror. Screams and shrieks arose and in the white foam appeared reddened arms and legs and wrenched and torn bodies. Headless trunks were tossed out of the vortex to linger a moment on the surface, and sink out of sight.

All within reach of that vortex lost their presence of mind. Men who knew how to swim, ceased swimming, and fought with the waters. Men clutched each other in frenzy and struck each other off. The deep cone of whirling water with the swift knives es chopping human bodies at the bottom of it, was a horror to daunt the bravest. One man who escaped says that he saw in this great vortex at least 50 of his fellows, fighting with each other and with inevitable death. In a moment or so, the knives disappeared and the vortex began to close up.

The ship was beneath the surface just as the whirl was shallowed almost to the surface. Then there was a muffled sound of thunder, the waters were tossed up and the steam burst from them. Again the shrieks and screams burst from the swimmers. The boilers had exploded, the sea had rushed into the furnace and the swimmers were battling waves of scalding water.

Thus in less than ten minutes death in three awful forms attacked the officers and crew of the Victoria—death by drownidg, death by knife like screws, and death by scalding water.

Still Increasing.

The steady increase of the REPORTER'S list is gratifying to us, it is an indication that our efforts to make this journal interesting to the general reader, is meeting with appreciation. The REPORTER has done its share to further all enterprises to help the vicinity and county, and will ever strive in the same direction. We do our best to merit the good will of the public.

Gone But Not Forgotten.

The old Milliken property, on Linn street, Bellefonte, has been completely wiped out of existence and not a trace is left of what once was the habitation of the famous James Milliken. There is nothing left to even intimate that his handsome form one delighted our thoroughfares with its presence.

A Good Receipt.

A laundress says that she mixes a piece of alum about the size of a hickory nut with every pint of starch. The alum is dissolved and then stirred into the starch. This preparation is used for stiffening ginghams, muslins and calicoes. These fabrics so treated will retain their beauty of coloring for a line.

Preaching at the World's Fair.

"We all believe in an American Sabbath as a day of rest, a day of pure social enjoyment, and a day of worship. This World's Fair is in itself a great school, a great church, and it needs no religious service to make it right to open the gates on Sunday. The services in this place to day will be carried on the same spirit and respect as would be in a regularly ordained house of God, excepting that no collection be taken up.

Prefacing the first sermon within the gates of the World's Columbian expositlon on Sunday with these words. Dr. Thomas facing an audience of 5,000 persons in festival hall Sunday afternoon, called the attention of his hearers to the text taken from the 21st verse of the 17th chapter of St. John: that they all may be one; as Thou, Father, art in me and I in Thee; that the world may believe that Thou hast sent me. The weather was warm and the visitors to the fair came in large number to listen to the word of God. Everybody remained until the services were over and remarkably close attention was given the speaker. If later on religious services prove attractive, the musical feature will be improved upon, as there was no instrumental music except from a piano, upon which Professor Tomling performed and directed the work of the chorus. No one has been selected to preach next Sunday, but a number of local ministers will be extended an invitation, and preachers visiting the fair will be asked in time to deliver sermons.

Notes By the Way.

The Tremont house, a four story hotel, at Fort Scott, Ks., collapsed on Monday morning, burying 75 persons in the debris. Some of the injured may die.

A riot broke out in Rangoon among the Mohammedans, who had been forbidden to sacrifice a cow near a Hindoo temple. The Mohammedans attacked the police and were shot down, twenty being killed. The regular troops were then called out, and a regular battle in the streets ensued.

When the extra session of congress convenes, it is probable the president will make some suggestions regarding National Banks. It is said that an increase in the paid up capital would increase the confidence of depositors. Representative Cutchings says the work to be done consists in the repealing of the Sherman law and the revision of the tariff.

The Pennsylvania World's Fair commission has decided to donate the State's building and contents to Chicago. This, of course, does not include the Liberty bell. The building will probably be converted into a ladies pavillion at the close of the exposition.

The fellow who didn't know there was a big fair at Chicago has now come in and subscribed for the REPORTER.

Holding Institutes.

That eminently useful organization the State Board of Agriculture, has already begun holding institutes for 1893. From the highly successful one held in Centre Hall, last winter our readers know the value of these institutes.

The state board of agriculture held its summer meeting at Bethlehem last week. Inquiry was made of the board as to the best method of destroying the green cabbage worm. which has for some years been so destructive to cabbage. The answer given was: Sprinkle with saltpeter, a tablespoonful to a gallon of water.

New Method.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has a remarkable style of gaining its daily reports on bridge construction and other work for which daily statements are needed at the head office. The kodak man just put in an appearance at the close of the day's work, presses the button and gets his picture. This is immediately sent to the central office. It affords for the use of the engineering office an exact picture of the condition and the progress of the work, as complete and reliable as any written report could afford.

Well Equipped.

The REPORTER office is now better equipped than ever for work on all lines of job work, etc., from a wedding invitation to a several sheet poster. A Universal press, 14x22 has been added to the plant along with a large lot of new type, and other material. No office in the county is better prepared to turn out fine work in the shortest possible time than we can. High speed presses, and good workmen unable us to quote low prices on all work.

Principal Wanted.

A principal wanted for the High School at Centre Hall. Apply to

G. W. HOSTERMAN,
Centre Hall, Pa.

CAPITOL GOSSIP

WHAT IS DOING AT PRESENT AT WASHINGTON.

A Pension Granted for a Bald Head.—The President to Join His Wife.—Other Events of Note.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 26.—President Cleveland hopes to join Mrs. Cleveland and Ruth at their Buzzard Bay cottage the latter part of this week, although he has so much to do that he cannot make the trip one of rest and recreation. He will simply transfer the executive office from the White House to his seaside cottage, in order that he may work with more comfort and fewer interruptions and at the same time be with Mrs. Cleveland during the period that every affectionate husband likes to be with his wife.

He told Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, who was chairman of the committee on Printing in the last House and who will probably occupy the same position when the present House is organized, that he would not appoint the new Public Printer for some time. The delay in the appointment of this official is believed to be largely due to a desire to perfect a plan for the entire reorganization of the Government Printing office as soon as the change is made.

Representative Catchings, of Mississippi, who was a member of the House committee on Rules in the last Congress, says some radical changes will have to be made in the House rules if difficulty is to be escaped in carrying out the pledges of the party. Rules that will prevent more than a reasonable time being consumed in fillibustering are what will be needed to carry out the democratic legislative programme.

Represented Tarsney, of Missouri, created a sensation in the House a few weeks before the adjournment of the last session of Congress by declaring that under Raum's administration of the Pension Office pensions had been granted for no other disability than the loss of hair. Republican members of the House bitterly denied the statement and called upon Mr. Tarsney to give the name of his informant, and the next day Raum sent a letter to Representative Grout, of Vermont, officially denying that a pension had ever been allowed for baldness, and again Mr. Tarsney was asked to give his informant's name. Mr. Tarsney replied by saying that his informant was an employee of the Pension Office and would at once be dismissed if his name were mentioned. He added however that he believed the statement to be true and said: "I make this pledge to the House; that at the very first opportune moment it can be safely done, I shall, by the files and records of that office, prove the truth of my informant's statements, or hold him up to the scorn of the house and the country as a falsifier, a character I do not believe he deserves." Two days before the inauguration of President Cleveland, Dr. Warren Holt, of Missouri, a medical examiner in the Pension Office, was dismissed under the charge of having given false information to Representative Tarsney. Now for the sequel: this week quite accidentally a case was discovered that proved Mr. Tarsney's statement to have been strictly true and the dismissal of Dr. Holt to have been unjust—he has been reinstated. The case is that of Allen G. Peck, of Co. H. 1st R. I. Light Artillery, who was allowed a pension Oct. 19, 1891, to be dated from March 1, 1884, of $4 a month, the only disability alleged being "loss of hair; result of typhoid fever." Whether there are other men drawing pensions for baldness remains to be seen, but Mr. Peck will draw no more money on that account.

Secretary Morton says his recent trip to Nebraska convinced him that the populist party is rapidly disintergrating in the northwest and that the democrats of that section will never consent to a fusion with such a party. He thinks that if any party combines with the populists it will be the republicans in a few of the southern states.

Next Friday will close the present fiscal year and instead of the eight or ten million deficiency which was estimated by Raum there will remain unexpended more than $1,000,000 of the pension appropriation.

It is understood that Secretary Lamont's action in revoking his recent order appointing an army court of Inquiry to inquire into Col. Ainsworth's connection with the accident at Ford's old theatre was the result of a conference with President Cleveland, and that it had been definitely decided not to suspend Col. Ainsworth until the courts decide whether he is guilty or not. He will be indicted by the grand jury this week.

There is nothing mugwumpish about Mr. Dayton, the new postmaster of New York City, who has been in Washington several days attending to the filing of his bond and other official matters. Speaking of the appointments to be made in his office, outside of the classified service, he said: "In making appointments to these places I shall put in democrats as a matter of course. Mr. Cleveland did not appoint me with the idea that I would appoint republicans."

Artist W. Hamilton Gibson Writes of the Beautiful Landscapes at the Fair.

It is not alone in the picturesque settings of lawn and garden which everywhere abound throughout the grounds that we find our fullest appreciation of the landscape art. In the spell of these imposing structures, towering above the revetement walls on each side as we traverse the lagoon, we had utterly ignored another feature of its banks, or perhaps had our attention only momentarily inveigled thither by the invitation of the bevy of snowy ducks or geese or graceful swans hastening from our prow, and gliding beneath the overhanging boughs of feathery gray willows. Here indeed is a haven for a tired soul, a fairy realm whose modest charms are apt to be overlooked in the claims of the overwhelming architectural surroundings. But sooner or later its restful refuge will be discovered and welcomed. How many a foot-sore mortal, weary from the very excess of enthusiasm, will seek this quiet retirement, content for the moment to consign the architect to the accessory place of vista and horizon, while he roams and pries and muses among the labyrinthian paths, fragrant bowers, and shadowy glades, and along the reedy flowery borders of this sylvan fairy island, which the artistic genius of Olmsted and Codman has here, in two short years, conjured up like magic from the muddy, dreary marsh.

Connected to the main-land by a half dozen spans of so-called bridges, it is readily accessible from any approach. It is a realm of strange inconsistencies and surprises, harmonies and pleasant discords, unified with the rarest skill.—From "Foreground and Vista at the Fair," by W. Hamilton Gibson, in the July *Scribner*.

Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Grant.

On Sunday Mrs. Jefferson Davis, accompanied by her maid, arrived at West Point on the steamboat Mary Powell. She was met at the landing by E. G. Maturin, manager of Cranston's hotel, and escorted to the hotel. Mrs. Davis was assigned a suite of rooms on the first floor, nearly opposite those occupied by Mrs. U. S. Grant.

Mrs. Grant has been at the hotel for several weeks. As soon as Mrs. Grant was told of Mrs. Davis' arrival she left her room and, stepping out into the hall, met Mrs. Davis just as the latter was leaving the elevator. Mrs. Grant grasped her hand and said with much feeling, "I am very glad to see you." The two ladies then went into Mrs. Davis' apartment and had a long talk.

Financial Notes.

It is calculated that there is property valued at 50,000,000 at the bottom of the Atlantic. We guess that's what McGinty went down for.

One million dollars of gold coin weigh 3685 pounds avordepois. When we get our million we won't quibble about the exact weight.

Now doth the rich man pack his grip and straightway to the seaside skip.

The poor man is not the one who has the least, but the one who wants the most.

There are $4000 due the REPORTER on subscription; now if you are one of them send on the dues, for we need them sorely.

See the World's Fair for Fifteen Cents.

Upon receipt of your address and fifteen cents in postage stamps, we will mail you prepaid our souvenir portfolio of the World's Columbian Exposition, the regular price is fifty cents, but as we want you to have one, we make the price nominal. You will find it a work of art and a thing to be prized. It contains full page views of the great buildings, with descriptions of same, and is executed in highest style of art. If not satisfied with it, after you get it, we will refund the stamps and let you keep the book. Address H. E. BUCKLEN, Chicago, Ill.

Will Not Boycott the Fair.

Here is one church that will not boycott the fair:

The Methodist Episcopal church will permit its exhibits to remain at the World's Fair but will cover them on Sunday. The committee having the matter in charge held a meeting last week and adopted an address in which the action of the local directory is condemned, but the idea of a boycott deprecated as un-American. The conduct of the individual members of the church is to be regulated by each one's conscientious convictions. The action taken was wise and conservative.

SEASHORE EXCURSIONS.

Special Reduced Rate Excursions to the Atlantic Coast.

On July 13th next the first of a limited summer series of seashore excursions will be run. The remarkably low rate of $10.00 for the round trip will be charged from Pittsburg, with proportionate rates from other points and a choice of destidations will be allowed, whether Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, or Ocean City.

These tickets will be valid for return passage for twelve days, thus affording ample time for either a limited taip or a restful fortnight by the sea. Many marked improvements have been made during the past year at these coast resorts in the way of increased facilities and means of pleasure for the visitor.

These rates apply on regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.30, 7.00, and 8.10 P. M., or on special train leaving at 8.50 A. M. on the above mentioned date.

The special train will be run on the following schedule, and tickets will be sold at the rates quoted:

	Rate.	Trains leave	
West Brownsville	$10 00	6 15	A. M.
Monongahela City	10 00	7.08	"
Pittsburg	10 00	8.50	"
East Liberty	10 00	9.00	"
Braddock	10 00	9 10	"
Irwin	10 00	9.30	"
Uniontown	10 00	6.58	"
Connellsville	10 00	7.32	"
Mt. Pleasant	10 00	7.10	"
Scottdale	10 00	7 54	"
Alverton	10 00	8.52	"
Greensburg	10 00	9.52	"
Indiana	10 00	9 10	"
Butler	10 00	6.15	"
Paulton	10 00	8.24	"
Latrobe	10 00	10.05	"
Blairsville	10 00	9.58	"
Johnstown	9 25	11 03	"
Cresson	8 50	11.52	"
Altoona	8 00	12.55	P. M.
Holidaysburg	8 00	11 05	A. M.
Bellwood	8 00	1.06	P. M.
Clearfield	8 90	9.36	A. M.
Phillipsburg	8 55	10.27	"
Osceola	8 25	10 49	"
Bellefonte	8 65	10.28	"
Tyrone	7 65	1.18	P. M.
Cumberland	8 50	8.25	A. M.
Bedford	8 50	9 50	"
Huntingdon	7 10	1.48	P. M.
Mt. Union	6 75	2.08	"
McVeytown	6 50	2.28	"
Lewistown Junction	6 00	2 45	"
Mifflin	5 65	3.05	"
Newport	5 00	3.36	"
Duncannon	4 60	3.53	"
Philadelphia	Ar.	7.16	"

For detailed information address or apply to Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent, 110 Fiftn Avenue, Pittsburg.

SILVER FACTS.

The highest price ever attained by silver in the United States was at the time of the passage of the Bland silver bill, February 28, 1878, when the price was $1.22 per ounce. The silver dollar was then worth ninety-three cents. At no time since then has the silver dollar been worth so much.

When the Sherman act went into effect, August, 1890, there was a spurt in the price of silver, and it went up to $1.21 per ounce. In the time between the passage of the Bland law and the passage of the Sherman law in 1890, silver went to ninety-two cents per ounce, which was a maximum price during that period. Since August, 1890, the price has gradually declined with fluctuations until to day it has reached the lowest point on record. At to-day's price of seventy nine cents per ounce the silver dollar is worth sixty and one half cents as bullion.

Since 1883, India has coined silver free. During the last calendar year, the Indian government coined 46,000,000. Since the passage of the Bland and Sherman acts the United States have coined 426,000,000 dollars of silver. Of the amount of silver purchased under the Sherman act 127,000,000 ounces remain uncoined in the vaults of the treasury.

Not a Safe Place.

A stove as a place in which to place money has again proven unsafe. Two daughters of Daniel Conner, in St. Louis, who committed suicide a year ago, withdrew $1,135 from the bank recently, having become frightened at the financial scare. They put it, with $565 more, in an unused stove.

A third sister, knowing nothing of this, built a fire in the stove, destroying the money which was all in greenbacks. The sisters feel the loss sorely, as they have to support an invalid grandmother.

GOV. PATTISON signed the bill regulating admission to the soldiers' and sailers' home at Erie. The bill extends the benefits of that institution to citizens of this state who served in regiments from other states, a privilege not heretofore given. This will largely increase the membership of the home and there is every indication that the institution at Erie may reach almost the proportions of the Dayton home.

BANKS ARE still busting, much to the distress of depositors. There should be more stringent legislation for the protection of depositors, the business is too one-sided, and that side all in favor of the banks.

Spring Mills Academy.

The after-harvest term of the Spring Mills Academy, under Prof. D. M. Wolf, will open Monday, July 24.

FOR THE LADIES.

CORK BONNETS.

Cork is used for bonnets. The fabric is now so treated that it can be twisted into bows. Cork is also the foundation of many of the original trimmings of the year, ornamented with gold, jet and almost any kind of straw gimps. It is said that bands of cork are being prepared for lining the hems of dresses, so that they cannot possibly become damp. —[St. Louis Star-Sayings.

A "COTTON SUMMER."

This promises to be a "cotton summer," and most dainty and beautiful fabrics have been revived and added to those of more modern weave in a bewildering variety of pattern and design. There are cheviots loosely woven to prevent shrinkage, Scotch ginghams and French cheviots in all the soft or bright tints known to silk or satin; French lawns in stripes of Greek keys, dots and rings of color; ombre crepons shading like shot silk, tamboured organdy embroidered in arabesque designs in long tambour stitches, linens and Swiss muslins, batistes and dimities.—[Atlanta Journal.

JET TRIMMINGS IN HIGH FAVOR.

Among the trimmings for summer gowns jet plays an important part. It is not only applied to black material but to stuffs of every color. Nets are once more in great demand, but this year they are covered with spangles, the black with jet or gold, the white with silver or gold. This ornamentation often takes the form of interlaced scrolls, and sometimes there is a fringe at the hem formed of beads with a pear-shaped drop at the tips. The Grecian border is introduced into a great many of the galloons, spangled nets being carried up the length of the material in horizontal bands of the same design.—[New York World.

FLOWER BROOCHES.

The pretty little lace pins, or stick pins, as they are commonly called, will not be the first choice this summer, as small flower brooches are being made to take their place.

Those who have been unfortunate enough to lose the little pins which lace and other soft materials were liable to shed, will be glad of this innovation, as the fastening of a brooch generally ensures safety for it.

All the flowers of nature seem to be reproduced in these exquisite little ornaments, and gold is enamelled in every shade to make them look as natural as possible. Diamonds for dew-drops are quite extensively used, and also for the heart of the flower, and pearls stud many of the petals of the more costly ones.—[Household.

FASHION RUNS TO TRIANGLES.

All that fashion expects of you this season is that you should make yourself look like a triangle, or, rather, like two triangles, says the Pall Mall Budget. In other respects you are entirely at liberty to please yourself. It is quite impossible to tell you what kind of stuff you should have your best gown made of, for every material seems to be worn. The same may be said of trimmings—all kinds of trimmings are in vogue. So gorgeous is dress just now, it is a positive relief to see a woman in black. A well made black gown I think always carries a presence with it, and a charming one I saw the other day was of fine corded silk trimmed with string colored lace. Most women seem to be getting sick of the enormous sleeves that have been the fashion for so long, and I think there will be a change for the better in this direction shortly.

WOMEN AND HORSES.

Women have great latent capacities as judges of horseflesh. A well-known English horseman has remarked that according to his observation men whose perceptive faculties are highly trained often become excellent judges of horses in a very short time. He spoke particularly of civil engineers, architects, painters and the like. These men, being accustomed to see objects just as they are, and to compare them accurately one with another, soon learn to distinguish the "points" of a horse. The same thing, though in a less degree, perhaps, can be said of women. Mr. Galton, indeed, has stated, as the result of certain experiments made by him, that the perceptive faculties of women are not superior to those of men. This, however, is contrary to the popular impression, and though his statement may be true in general, it is nevertheless a fact that women have a quicker and keener eye for details than men have. Perhaps it would not be fanciful to say that the training in matters of dress, which women have enjoyed for many generations, has not been without effect upon their visual, perceptive power, and has benefited and helped them.—[New York Commercial Advertiser.

A WOMAN'S CHEESE FACTORY.

In an address delivered some time ago, Governor Flower, of New York, said:

"In the production of the staple cereals, corn and wheat, we are away behind other States, and cannot compete with them successfully, even for the entire home consumption; but in the production of other crops, of fruits of butter and cheese, etc., we can excel them all, because of our natural advantages and our proximity to good markets. There seems no reason why the United States should import 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 pounds of cheese every year, when, by well-directed efforts, our own farmers could get this market; and it will not do to say that the high-priced cheese cannot be profitably made in this State. I know a woman in the County of Jefferson who earns a splendid income by selling at the best New York restaurants French cheeses, which she learned how to manufacture by sending her son to France to study the process. Our farmers cannot all send their sons abroad to learn cheesemaking, I know; but we have in this State a splendid nucleus for such instruction in the Experiment Station at Geneva, in the Agricultural Department of Cornell University; and in the perambulating dairy schools for which our Legislature has recently provided."

The woman referred to lives at Antwerp, Jefferson County. She has purchased and consolidated all the cheese factories in that vicinity, and now manufactures thirteen different kinds of cheeses, including the celebrated foreign brands. The process is kept a secret by her, and it is all sent as fast as made to New York City, and finds an immediate sale at good prices. She is growing rich. At her factory, after the cheese has been made, the whey is taken to another factory and manufactured into a sugar from which homeopathic pills are made, and then what is left is sold to farmers for feed for their cattle.—[New York Independent.

FASHION NOTES.

Ecru pongee underwear is trimmed with point d'esprit laces.

Folding chiffonieres that become a cradle when let down are on sale.

Bluish violet shades are now taking better in Paris than the reddish violet craze now here.

Black organdies have clusters of cherries, unripe blackberries and hollyberries tossed gracefully on their sheer black surfaces.

Linen tatting, in the new, intricate and really beautiful patterns, makes an exceedingly pretty trimming for morning dresses for both women and children.

The wide skirts must be supported, and to this end are provided underpetticoats of grass cloth, satin, moreen and linen canvas, which have flaring flounces that answer the same purpose that the tilting hoopskirt served.

Some of the newest hats seem to be the merest roll of velvet or lace around a flat crown. A couple of feathers, a Prince-of-Wales cluster, some aigrettes, standing loops of ribbon or flowers so arranged as to wave with every motion, are the preferred trimming.

Pretty waists of nun's gray surah, dotted with old rose, blue or red, are made with surplus fronts, the soft folds coming from the shoulders. The edges, which do not quite meet in front, but form a slender V, are edged with frills of pleated silk the color of the dot in the surah, with cape collar similarly edged. The full sleeves have plain silk cuffs, and the seamless back has fan folds from neck to waist.

A three-quarter-length jacket of rough plaid, with wide belt and loose hood, is among the latest importations. It is designed for travelling, riding or evening outings. The sleeves are very loose at the tops, which is a necessity, considering the present style of dress-sleeve.

Very elaborately embroidered velvet or very rich brocaded velvet is used for the collars, cuffs, vests and bolero-jacket on some of the ultra-fashionable costumes.

The laces in fashionable demand for trimming summer silks this season are the new Margot laces. They come in three widths, one about five inches wide for the bertha and the trimming of the waist, and the other two, respectively, nine and twelve—suitable widths for lace flounces. These laces have a very large mesh like a Brussels net, and are covered with fine raised figures in Escurial effect.

New Marie Antoinette fichus of white lace are stopped at the waist instead of being continued in scarf ends. They are wonderfully dainty with garden-party costumes accompanied by the white-lace ruffle hats.

Cashmere of fine patterns and Oriental designs on thin twilled silks are the latest novelties of the Lyons looms, together with a soft but rough-looking silk crepon, printed with curious Egyptian hieroglyphics in faint tones.

Quilted satin petticoats are popular, and many of them are edged with two rows of black and colored satin baby ribbon loops set close together. They can be had in black, brown, purple or red for the day, and in white and all delicate shades for the evening.

English walking gloves, to be used with promenade costumes, come in all the cloth shades to match toilets. Gloves for the street fasten smoothly over the wrist by four or five buttons, and are made with pique-stitched seams.

Ostrich Farming.

When ostrich farming was in its prime, some thirty years ago, they had been imported at vast expense from the North. Every eight months or so, as feathers matured, as many as could be circumvented were caught and plucked. Incessantly galloping for many miles over the veld in ever-lessening arcs we gradually drove them inward to the mouth of a funnel-shaped pen. Here they were separately secured like horses in a box, deprived of their tail and wing feathers, and set free, dismantled, humiliated, naked, and, I grieve to say, bleeding as well. The strength of these birds is something prodigious.

We have all read, with more or less of skepticism, of their carrying boys upon their backs. I have myself seen, and close at hand, a hen ostrich running freely with a full-grown Kafir of not less than ten stone weight, astride on her back. They are dangerous, too, at times; for, though powerless in neck and beak, an ostrich possesses formidable weapons of offense in his great legs and two-toed feet. A raking forward kick delivered by an ostrich has been known to rip a man clean open—as any one will readily believe who has seen the heavy nails and the enormous muscles of their thighs. It is commonly said by those who know, that a kick from an ostrich is as bad as a kick from a horse.—[Macmillan's Magazine.

Great Panics.

The most disastrous European panics were those of 1793, on account of the great French war; of 1797, because of the Irish rebellion, when the 3 per cents went down to 44; of 1825, when 770 banks failed in Great Britain alone; of 1847, through the railroad mania; of 1857, through the American failures; of 1859, from fear of a general war in Europe; of 1863, through overspeculation in limited liability companies, and that of 1870, at the beginning of the Franco-Prussian war.—[Chicago Herald.

LIFE ON A CANAL.

A Mixture of Hard Work, Privation and Leisure.

The life of the "canaller" is a mixture of hard work and privation and abundance of leisure and enjoyment. While under way with a cargo the routine is very trying. The crew of a boat consists of two men, two boys and four mules. The boys act as drivers and general roustabouts. Sometimes they have a bunk in the cabin to sleep in, but more often they drop down anywhere, with an old piece of tarpaulin or a blanket for a cover, and snatch what little sleep they can. The changes are made at noon, at 6 P. M., at midnight and at 6 A. M. About an hour before the time to change arrives, the driver who is off watch must feed his team, get something to eat for himself and harness up ready to go ashore. Promptly at the hour the steersman gives a long drawn out "Who-a-a-h!" The boat is run close to the bank and the change is made. Then for six hours the driver plods along behind his team, through rain or shine, mud or dust, sometimes frost and snow, for the boats are kept running until actually frozen up. The State even keeps an ice boat, which is fashioned so as to crush a channel through all but heavy ice, and the canal is thus kept clear until the last boat is through. These are hard times with the "canal hoggies," as the drivers are called, and frozen fingers, ears and toes are by no means uncommon.

But to return. When the six hours are up the change is again made, and the tired driver returns on board the boat, attends to his team, which must be kept in good order, feeds it, feeds himself, and then if there is nothing more to do he gets two or three hours' sleep. But this is liable to be cut short at any time by arrival at a lock, or the occurrence of a "jam" of boats, in which event all hands are needed. If the drivers obtain three consecutive hours of sleep at any time while under way they are doing remarkably well. So it goes day and night until the trip is over. Then perhaps for a couple of days there is comparative rest, though usually there is enough to do making repairs, cleaning up, etc., to keep any one from becoming weary of idling.

The active season commences early in May, sometimes in the latter part of April, and continues until freezing-up time late in the fall, usually in the latter part of November, though sometimes the canal is kept open well into December. If the drivers and steersmen have been economical of their wages during the season, they will have saved enough to keep them until the spring opens. Usually, however, they do not do this, and winter frequently finds them without a dollar.

Where the captain of a boat is also the owner he usually manages to tie up for the winter in some place where many others are also found. Thus there are one or two localities about this city where hundreds of boats winter every year. They form regular communities, and usually manage to pass the time pleasantly. Entire families are reared on these boats, and not infrequently children grow up to maturity without ever having known any other home.—[New York Advertiser.

Sandwich Islanders.

When a Kanaka feels a bit out of sorts he imagines that he has not been diligent enough in his devotions to some particular god. He immediately procures a bunch of awa or something in the nature of a comforting drink, and after a short prayer to his mountain or river deity he murmers apologetically: "Here's your food" or "Here's your drink," as the case may be. Then he devours the solids or liquids himself.

If the Kanaka's health improves, the god is appeased. If sickness still creeps over him, he turns to Kahuna. One of the guild is immediately hunted up and approached with a bunch of awa or a pig. Then the Kanaka dilates upon his infirmities, and the Kahuna begins preparing to drive out the sickness or the evil spirit.

The patient is stripped and laid flat, and with a bunch of ti leaves the Kahuna rubs him all over, murmuring meaningless words the while. If the Kanaka gets well, the Kahuna's influence is increased. If the Kanaka dies, he was a doomed man anyhow, and the Kahuna did his best. Such of the Kanakas as patronize a Kahuna nowadays do it covertly, and the Kahunas keep under cover.—[Chicago Tribune.

A Trained Wild Cat.

On the last trip down from Alaska the steamer City of Topeka brought a curiosity in the line of trained animals. It is an Alaska wildcat, which is to be on exhibition in Chicago at the World's Fair. The owner and trainer of the beast, a native of the far north, missed the Topeka, which brought his pet down, and it is being held here awaiting the arrival of the Al-Ki.

Frank Baker, the manager on Union wharf, has struck up quite an acquaintance with his boarder, and delights in showing the ferocious beast and its many accomplishments. The really peculiar feature in connection with the wild cat is that it can be governed only by certain gutteral sounds, which Frank has studied out and uses in the exhibition. Large crowds are daily visiting the curio, which is to be forwarded to Seattle in a few days.—[Port Townsend (Washington) Call.

The Oldest Vessel.

The oldest merchant vessel in active service in the United States is the schooner Good Intent, of Rockland, Me. The Good Intent is twenty-three tons register and was launched at Braintree, Mass., in 1813, making her eighty years old. She has been repaired and rebuilt, with hundreds of spars and acres of canvas, till, like the Irishman's jackknife, she is the same old original, and her skipper claims that there are still in the hull two or three white oak planks that were in her when she was launched. —[New York Advertiser.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR WATCH.

Keep It Clean, Wind It Regularly, and It Will Keep Time.

"Not one person in a thousand takes proper care of a watch," said a watchmaker yesterday. "Good watches are ruined by the careless treatment they receive from their owners, and the makers are abused when they get out of order. The modern watch is a wonderfully intricate and most delicate piece of mechanism. It is composed of ninety-eight pieces, and over 2,000 operations are used in its manufacture. It takes 306,000 of the small screws which are used in its construction to weigh a pound. The hairspring is a strip of steel about 9½ inches long, is 1-1,000 of an inch wide, and 27-10,000 of an inch thick. A 20-1,000 part of an inch difference in the thickness of the strip makes a difference in the running of a watch of about six minutes an hour.

"To keep the 'going' of a watch as regular as possible it must be subjected to regular treatment—that is to say, it should be wound up at the same time of day, and during the time that it is not worn it should be laid down or hung up regularly, according to habit, as the movement of every watch is more regular when it is hung or laid down than when it is worn in the pocket.

I always advise my customers to wind up their watches in the morning, not only because they generally rise more regularly than they retire, but also because a mainspring fully wound up in the morning will more readily overcome the disturbances which affect the correct going of a watch during the movement occasioned in wearing it on one's person in the daytime.

"In watches having a double case that over the glass should never be left open. An attentive observer will find that if a watch is left open, even for one night, the glass will be covered with a thin film of dust, which will gradually work its way into the works, even through the tiniest openings in the case, and thus cause disturbances. Nor should a watch ever be placed directly out of the warm pocket against a cold wall or, worse yet, on a still colder marble slab, and for that reason a protective mat or wash leather cover is always desirable when a watch is not kept in a pocket.

"The capacity of a watch for keeping good time is very much governed by its construction and its more or less perfect finish. It cannot be expected of the best horizontal watch that it should always keep good time, and even less so of the inferior make of machine made watches which are nowadays manufactured and sold for $10, $20, and $30 in such large numbers.

"The changes of oil, the variations in temperature, the diversity or humidity of atmosphere, all greatly affect the going of a watch. Indeed, it is only the most perfect finish which neutralizes the adverse influences to the greatest degree. As a matter of fact, no watch keeps perfectly correct time, and even the best chronometers used in observatories and on board ship must be regulated according to tables which are kept to fix the variations to which all watches are liable.

"A watch should be cleaned regularly once a year. If this precaution is not taken in time the oil decomposes, gets mixed with particles of dust which enter the works of the best closing watch, begins to act as a grinding material, and wears out the working parts. The best watch will be ruined in one or two months in this way, and will never keep such good time as before."—[New York Times.

Save the Forests.

Now that the question of saving the forests of the White Mountains is fresh in people's minds it becomes interesting to know what the result of forest destruction in other lands has been. A report on this subject, as far as it relates to France, shows that the denuding of the mountains of their covering of trees has caused destructive torrents to sweep over the neighboring plains, laying waste rich agricultural lands and producing immense losses. Within forty years, it is calculated, France has suffered a loss of nearly one hundred and fifty million dollars from the ravages of torrents pouring down the treeless flanks of mountains.

The French Chamber has recently appropriated half a million dollars to be expended in planting the mountains with trees.

After all, the evil that has been quickly done is soon repaired, if the right means are taken. It is expected that in ten or fifteen years the mountain-sides will be again clothed with trees. Of course the full benefit of the undertaking will not be experienced as soon as that.

There is perhaps no country that has suffered more from the alternate floods and dronghts arising from stripping off the natural covering of the hillsides than the United States.

Yet we continue to threaten our remaining forests with destruction. Will some future legislature be compelled to replace the beautiful forests of the White Hills, which now quicken the love nature in thousands of hearts, and furnish prosperity and protection for thousands of homes?—[Youth's Companion.

Working the War Joss.

Up at the rooms of the Six Companies the Chinese are still making genuflections before the wooden image of Kao Ti, the god of war. They believe that this joss can bestow victory upon any army he sees fit. They are preparing for the coming battle by kowtowing before the gaudy block of wood and placing at its base burning punks, incense and sweetmeats. In the maze of tradition that goes to make up Chinese history it is related that many centuries ago one of the Emperors, fearing that his subjects were getting somewhat enlightened, forbade the works of Confucius to be read. This high-handed proceeding led to a general revolution, and Kao Ti, who up to that time had not been heard of, assumed command of the people and led them to battle, defeating the Emperor's army. For this, Kao Ti, like the Cæsars, was deified. Hence it is that a life-size picture of Kao Ti is hung up in every highbinder's headquarters, whether it be in this country or in the Flowery Kingdom.—[San Francisco Chronicle.

FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

A LEGEND OF THE BELL.

Long years ago there lived a King,
A mighty man and bold,
Who had two sons, named Dong and Ding,
Of whom this tale is told.

Prince Ding was clear of voice, and tall,
A Prince in every line;
Prince Dorg, his voice was very small,
And he but four feet nine.

Now both these sons were very dear
To Bell, the mighty King.
They always hastened to appear
When he for them would ring.

Ding never failed the first to be,
But Dong, he followed well,
And at the second summons he
Responded to King Bell.

This promptness of each royal Prince
Is all of them we know,
Except that all their kindred since
Have done exactly so.

And if you chance to know a King
Like this one of the song,
Just listen once—and there is Ding;
Again—and there is Dong.
—[Harper's Young People.

HOW RATTLE-BOXES ARE MADE.

Did you ever hear how rattle-boxes are made? Of what material? And how prepared?

The smooth ones, the pretty whity and colored ones which please the babies so, are usually cut from what is called artificial ivory. This ivory is made by mixing skimmed milk and borax and then compressing the two after a peculiar process known to manufacturers, until it is very hard like real ivory. Great cakes of it are thus formed, and then different articles are cut out. Not only rattle-boxes are made from it, but combs, billiard balls, the backs of brushes and looking-glasses and the mouth-pieces of pipes, as well as many, many other ornamental things.—[New York Ledger.

THE MONKEY'S THUMBS.

The hands, the fingers, and, above all, the thumbs belonging to Chico attracted my particular attention. Now you must know that it is because man has a thumb, and for the reason that his thumb is so beautifully jointed, supple, and adjustable, that he has been able to overcome all difficulties. The other fingers are all very well in their way, but it is the thumb that controls the real movement of the hand. Without a thumb you never could wield a heavy sledge-hammer or the most delicate of watchmaker's tools. It is not out of the way to say that man is the master, holding every other living thing "under his thumb."

Here is a little bit of natural history which must be remembered about monkeys. All the monkeys of the Old World have some kind of a thumb. As Mr. St. George Mivart, a great zoologist writes, 'Any Old-World monkey with a rudimentary thumb (that is, a thumb even if imperfect) is superior in that respect to an American monkey." In fact, the American monkey has no thumb at all. Nature compensates, in a measure, for this defect in our New-World monkey by giving him a wonderful tail. This American monkey tail is prehensile. It answers almost the purpose of a fifth limb. A South-American monkey gives his tail a single hitch around the limb of a tree, and there he hangs quite comfortably, independent of hands or feet.

Chico's thumbs are superb, being fully 4½ inches long. The ordinary length of the human thumb is about 2½ inches. Chico's middle finger was a trifle over 5 inches long. Mine is 3½ inches. The orang-outang's hand was narrow apparently, but I think about the width of that of a human being's, only the sense of proportion was lost, owing to the extreme length of the fingers. The knuckles were small and perfectly in line. The stretch of such a hand as Chico's would be enormous, fully 13 inches. The octave on the piano measures 7 inches. If Chico were a pianist he could, with little effort, cover two octaves, and would leave Paderewski quite in the shade. If Chico had a taste for the double bass, once that those long fingers of his were wound around the neck of a big fiddle, what a wonderful performer he would be, providing the instrument would stand the strain!—[Harper's Young People.

A BEAR AND A BOASTER.

"Load your gun for bear," said Doctor Foote, one morning nearly a hundred years ago. "Load your gun for bear, Silas, for we shall depend upon you if we are attacked." And he smiled a rather sly smile as he turned to fix the fire.

"Dear me!" said Mrs. Foote, "you're not really going to cut wood up on the hill where they saw two bears last week!"

"Why not?" said Doctor Foote. "Silas, here, can take care of the whole party." And with that he smiled again.

Silas was the hired man. He was fond of "talking big." By his brag you might think that he was the bravest man on the Unadilla River or in all York State, for that matter. He told stories of his fights with wildcats, wolves and bears, in which he always came out ahead by a hair's breadth.

"I tell ye, a little more an' I should have been everlastin'ly chawed up," he would say, "but I finished him!"

For all that he did seem a little nervous that morning while he loaded his gun for bear, which made Doctor Foote's smile broader than ever.

They soon started for the woods, Doctor Foote, and his grown son, and Captain Brown and Silas, who boasted all the way what wonders he would do if they should meet a bear. You would have thought he was going on purpose for a bear hunt. But when they got to chopping he took pains to keep as near as possible to where the horses were hitched.

They had been at work some hours, and Silas had grabbed his gun half a dozen times, thinking he saw a bear in the distance, when all at once they all saw one; a real, live one, and as they found, a very hungry and cross one. He smelled out their dinner-baskets, and was just helping himself to the contents, when Doctor Foote sent a bullet into him. If that bullet had killed him there would not have been any story.

But it did not, and he made a rush for Doctor Foote, and for some time he kept things very lively. The hired man stood looking on, at first too scared to move; but when the bear rose and dealt Doctor Foote a dreadful blow on the shoulder, Silas managed to break the spell and run. He did not wait to see that Captain Brown shot the bear dead next moment. He did not notice that Doctor Foote was soon on his feet again. He ran with all his might to the horses, and throwing himself upon one, dashed away to bring help.

He rode up to Deacon Drake's and shouted, "Turn out! turn out! There's a bear killed four men!" The deacon rushed out, crying, "Who? Where? Who?" To which Silas replied, "Captain Brown, Doctor Foote and his son, and myself!"

"Good land!" said the deacon, as Silas galloped away. "I only hope the rest aint killed any wuss'n you be!" and he started down the road the way Silas had come and soon met the others, who were not killed very bad, though rather worse than the boaster. They were able, at any rate, to laugh at him well for his fright; and after that, whenever he began to tell one of his great stories, some one was sure to strike in with, "Turn out! turn out! There's a bear killed four men!" and that always settled him.

Eighty years afterward Grandpa Foote, who was a little boy when this happened, used to tell the story to his grandchildren when they came to see him. They wanted to hear it every time they came, for grandpa told it far better than I can. They always nestled and nudged each other when Silas shouted. "Turn out! turn out! There's a bear killed four men!"

They smiled when Deacon Drake rushed out and cried, "Who? Where? Who?" And though they had heard it so many times, they always laughed at the boaster's reply: "Captain Brown, Doctor Foote and his son, and myself!" —[Youth's Companion.

Strange Nesting Places.

Sparrows are proverbialy audacious. Two recently reared their frail habitation in a railway signal box, unmindful of the various noises resulting from shunting the trains. A train used to make a daily run carrying a blackbird's nest and eggs among the woodwork underneath one of the carriages. Upon unloading a railway wagon filled with limstone at St. Helen's, a nest with five perfect eggs was found which looked like a blackbird's. A similar find was made in a coal wagon at Banbury. The nest had probably been carried from Cannock Chase pits, and must have bewildered the birds by its sudden disappearance.

In a hole of one of the buffers of a railway carriage making daily excursions between Tnorpe and Clacton-on-Sea, a tomtit made its nest and hatched the eggs in spite of the frequent violent concussions when the carriage was shunted. These usually timid creatures appear to get as accustomed to shocks and loud noises as do people to earthquakes and hurricanes.

Imagine any one looking for a nest in the ammunition box of a gun carriage. Yet a bird once built one there, nor was it frightened away by the daily firing of that weapon. Two sparrows which built in the slot of a railway signal post were quite unconcerned at the moving up and down of the arms, which in consequence raised and lowered the nest as though it were on the waving branch of a tree.

Some men sawing through an elm tree discovered in the middle of it a bird's nest containing five perfect eggs. The tree, fifteen inches in diameter, was quite sound except just around the nest, and is supposed to be more than 100 years old. Another curiosity in this line was worthy of its place in the local museum, for it was a bird's nest made wholly of long spiral steel shavings, without the least particle of vegetable fibre. It was found in Switzerland, at a place which is the centre of a large watch manufacturing district.—[Chambers' Journal.

Average Human Growth Per Year.

The average growth of the human species per year varies at different ages. According to a table prepared recently by a French scientist the growth during the year following birth averages seven and one-half inches; from 2 to 3, it is four or five inches; from 3 to 4, it is one and one-half inches; from 4 to 6, about two and one-fourth annually; from 7 to 8, two and one-half inches; from 8 to 12, two inches yearly; from 12 to 13, one and eight-tenths; from 13 to 14, two and one-fourth inches; from 15 to 16, two inches; from 16 to 17, nearly two inches After this, although growth continues until sometimes late in the 20's, it rapidly diminishes.

A Novel Test for Drunkenness.

A simple but effective test to decide whether a man is drunk or sober was described by a medical man who gave evidence before the Pontefract bench last week. Two colliers, who were charged with drunkenness, went to the doctor ten minutes after they were seen by the police. The doctor made them walk up and down the surgery, which they did in a straight line; and they then stood erect with their eyes closed and held their arms at length with extended fingers. The witness affirmed that the latter was a severe ordeal for persons under the influence of alcohol, and, as the colliers passed through it without signs of shakiness, the charge against them was dismissed.

A Queen's Bathing Apparatus.

Among Queen Victoria's chief enjoyments at Osborne is the sea bathing, which is arranged for the royal family in a peculiarly safe and convenient manner. Passengers by the steamers between Portsmouth and Southampton seldom fail to notice an abnormally large barge moored at the end of the jetty which protrudes into the Solent from the private grounds at Osborne. This remarkable vessel is so arranged that when desired the water rushes into it and forms a spacious bath, which is as comfortable as it is safe.—[New York Journal.

Traits of Turkish Nomads.

The Yuruks, indeed, assert that human souls return into the bodies of animals, and that the spirits of the latter take also a human form and appear at determined epochs. This is certainly the reason they are so kind to animals. M. Elisee Reclus says that a Yuruk loves his horse as much as his family. The horses have their place under the tent, and it is not uncommon to see them warmly wrapped in a magnificent robe when the Yuruk and his children are covered with rags. Some other customs attest also a pagan origin; in the Orient everybody knows that the Yuruks worship certain trees and rocks. These facts yield sufficient evidence that monotheism is by no means the essential dogma of their religion.

Among the qualities possessed by the Yuruk, hospitality is, no doubt, prominent. Deprived, by the very influence of his adventurous life, of all the fierce instincts which characterize the Turkomans; restricted, by his occupations, to the woods, the plains, or the mountains; constantly exposed to the inclemency of the seasons, to dangers and enemies of all kinds, the Yuruk has conceived a generous and noble idea of hospitality, and he practices it with disinterestedness and pleasure. His tent, whether in his presence or in his absence, is always open to the traveler, and food and drink in abundance are given him. The tents of the Yuruks are square, and made of a sort of thick black woolen cloth.

Aside from the information I have given here, nothing precise is known of their private life. For instance, nobody ever knew what became of their dead, as no one has ever seen a cemetery. All I am able to say is that the body of the deceased is placed on a black mule, destined exclusively for that use, and thus carried to a mountain. There, I am not aware whether it is cremated or buried; but, as I was told that they also take a sheaf of firewood, it is safe to believe that cremation takes place.—Popular Science Monthly.

Mud Shoes For Horses.

Mud shoes for horses are common in certain parts of Washington State, being used on horses in plowing the low and wet lands of the valley north of Sumner nearly every spring. The mud shoe consists of a heavy board about eight inches wide and from eight to ten inches long, rounding in front. On this board a redhot shoe of the size worn on the horse's foot for which it is intended is placed until it burns into it to a depth almost sufficient to bury itself. It is necessary that the shoe have a long toe and long corks. A piece of circular band iron to fit over the top part of the hoof is then attached to the board and over the hoof to hold the mud shoe solidly to the foot. One end of the band is fastened to the board with a screw, which when tightened holds the board as squarely to the bottom of the hoof as if it had grown there. The horses become accustomed to wearing them, and after a day or two experience no difficulty in working in them. By this means farmers are enabled to plow land in the spring where without the use of the mud shoes horses would mire down.—Chicago Herald.

A practical joke upon John Washburn, a lad in West Union, Ohio, has had a deplorable result. Some men pretended that they were about to arrest the boy, and he has become insane.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to disrel headaches, cold or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

The taste of pie does not depend upon the size or the shape of the piece.

We Cure Rupture.

No matter of how long standing. Write for free treatise, testimonials, etc., to S. J. Hollensworth & Co., Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y. Price $1; by mail, $1.15.

There are thirteen elements in the body—five gaseous and eight solid.

Malaria cured and eradicated from the system by Brown's Iron Bitters, which enriches the blood, tones the nerves, aids digestion. Acts like a charm on persons in general ill health, giving new energy and strength.

It is the troubles of to-morrow that make people heavy laden to-day.

S. K. Coburn, Mgr., Clarie Scott, writes: "I find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy." Druggists sell it, 75c.

A great many people are right in their hearts and wrong in their heads.

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives strength, aids Digestion, tones the nerves—creates appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

The man who will not improve his talents steals from himself.

Beecham's Pills with a drink of water mornings. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

During the most violent gales the sea is disturbed to a depth of 500 feet.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

Thinking will keep us from doing wrong.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

"My trouble began with inflammatory rheumatism in my left leg above the knee. As a result of poulticing a running sore formed, and I was in terrible condition. In about six months my physician removed a piece of bone, I all the time suffering great pain. I bought a half dozen bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and soon after I began taking it the sore stopped discharging and healed up." CHARLES W. HAUER, 23 West Patrick Street, Frederick, Md. Get *Hood's*.

Mr. Hauer.

Hood's Pills Cure Sick Headache. 25 cents.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Grapes From Canaan."

TEXT: *"And they came unto the brook of Eschol and cut down from thence a branch with one cluster of grapes, and they bare it between two upon a staff."*—Numbers xiii., 23.

The long trudge of the Israelites across the wilderness was almost ended. They had come to the borders of the promised land. Of the 600,000 adults who started from Egypt for Canaan, how many do you suppose got there? Five hundred thousand? Oh, no. Not 200,000, not 100,000, nor 50, nor 20, nor 10, but only 2 men. Oh, it was a ruinous march that God's people made, but their children were living, and they were on the march, and now that they had come up to the borders of the promised land they were very curious to know what kind of a place it was and whether it would be safe to go over. So a scouting party is sent out to reconnoiter, and they examine the land, and they come back bringing specimens of its growth.

Just as you came back from California, bringing to your family a basket of pears or plums or apples to show what monstrous fruit they have there, so this scouting party cut off the biggest bunch of grapes they could find. It was so large that one man could not carry it, and they thrust a pole through the cluster, and there was one man at either end of the pole, and so the bunch of grapes was transported.

I was some time ago in a luxuriant vineyard. The vine dresser had done his work. The vine had clambered up and spread its wealth all over the arbor. The sun and shower had mixed a cup which the vine drank until with flushed cheek it lay slumbering in the light, cluster against the cheek of cluster. The rinds of the grapes seemed almost bursting with the juice in the warm lips of the autumnal day, and it seemed as if all you had to do was to lift a chalice toward the cluster and its lifeblood would begin to drip away. But, my friends, in these rigorous climes we know nothing about large grapes.

Starbo states that in Bible times and in Bible lands there were grapevines so large that it took two men with outstretched arms to reach round them, and he says there were clusters two cubits in length, or twice the length from the elbow to the tip of the long finger. Achaicus, dwelling in those lands, tells us that during the time he was smitten with fever one grape would slake his thirst for the whole day. No wonder, then, in those Bible times two men thought it worth their while to put their strength together to carry down one cluster of grapes from the promised land.

But this morning I bring you a larger cluster from the heavenly Eschol—a cluster of hopes, a cluster of prospects, a cluster of Christian consolations, and I am expecting that one taste of it will rouse up your appetite for the heavenly Canaan. During the past winter some of this congregation have gone away never to return. The aged have put down their staff and taken up the scepter. Men in midlife came home from office or shop and did not go back again and never will go back again. And the dear children, some of them have been gathered in Christ's arms. He found this world too rough a place for them, and so He has gathered them in. And, oh, how many wounded souls there are—wounds for which this world offers no medicament—and unless from the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ there shall come a consolation there will be no consolation at all. Oh, that the God of all comfort would help me while I preach and that the God of all comfort would help you while you hear!

First, I console you with the divinely sanctioned idea that your departed friends are as much yours now as they ever were. I know you sometimes get the idea in your mind when you have this kind of trouble that your friends are cut off from you and they are no longer yours, but the desire to have all our loved ones in the same lot in the cemetery is a natural desire, a universal desire and therefore a God implanted desire and is mighty suggestive of the fact that death has no power to break up the family relations.

If our loved ones go away from our possession, why put a fence around our lot in the cemetery? Why the gathering of four or five names on one family monument? Why the planting of one cypress vine so that it covers all the cluster of graves? Why put the husband beside the wife and the children at their feet? Why the bolt on the gate of our lot, and the charge to the keepers of the ground to see that the grass is cut and the vine attended to and the flowers planted? Why not put our departed friends in one common field and grave? Oh, it is because they are ours.

That child, O stricken mother! is as much yours this morning as in the solemn hour when God put it against your heart and said as of old, "Take this child and nurse it for Me, and I will give thee thy wages." It is no mere whim. It is a divinely planted principle in the soul, and God certainly would not plant a lie, and He would not culture a lie! Abraham would not allow Sarah to be buried in a stranger's grounds, although some very beautiful ground was offered him a free gift, but he pays 400 shekels for Machpelah, the cave, and the trees overshadowing it. The grave has been well kept and to-day the Christian traveler stands in thoughtful and admiring mood gazing upon Machpelah, where Abraham and Sarah are taking their long sleep of 4000 years.

Your father may be slumbering under the tinkling of the bell of the Scotch kirk. Your brother may have gone down in the ship that foundered off Cape Hatteras. Your little child may be sleeping on the verge of the flowering western prairie. Yet God will gather them all up, however widely the dust may be scattered. Nevertheless it is pleasant to think that we will be buried together. When my father died and we took him out and put him down in the graveyard at Somerville, it did not seem so sad to leave him there, because right beside him was my dear, good, old, beautiful Christian mother, and it seemed as if she said: "I was tired, and I came to bed a little early. I am glad you have come; it seems as of old."

Oh, it is a consolation to feel that when men come and with solemn tread carry you out to your resting place they will open the gate through which some of your friends have already gone and through which many of your friends will follow. Sleeping under the same roof, at last sleeping under the same sod. The autumnal leaves that drift across your grave will drift across theirs, the bird songs that drop on their mound will drop on yours, and then in starless winter nights, when the wind comes howling through the gorge, you will be company for each other. The child close up to the bosom of its mother. The husband and wife remarried; on their lips the sacrament of the dust.

Brothers and sisters who used in sport to fling themselves on the grass, now again reclining side by side in the grave, in flecks of sunlight sifting through the long, lithe willows. Then at the trumpet of the archangel to rise side by side, shaking themselves from the dust of ages. The faces that were ghastly and fixed when you saw them last all afush with the light of incorruption. The father looking around on his children and saying, "Come, come, my darlings; this is the morning of the resurrection." Mrs. Sigourney wrote beautifully with the tears and blood of her own broken heart:

> There was a shaded chamber,
> A silent watching band,
> On a low couch a suffering child
> Grasping her mother's hand.
> But 'mid the gasp and struggle
> With shuddering lips she cried:
> "Mother, oh, dearest mother,
> Bury me by your side."
> Only one wish she uttered
> As life was ebbing fast:
> "Sleep by my side, dear mother,
> And rise with me at last."

Oh, yes, we want to be buried together. Sweet antetype of everlasting residence in each other's companionship.

When the wrecker went down into the cabin of the lost steamer, he found the mother and child in each other's arms. It was sad, but it was beautiful, and it was appropriate. Together they went down. Together they will rise. One on earth. One in heaven. Is there not something cheering in all this thought and something to impress upon us the idea that the departed are ours yet—ours forever?

But I console you again with the fact of your present acquaintanceship and communication with your departed friends. I have no sympathy, I need not say, with the ideas of modern spiritualism, but what I mean is the theory set forth by the apostle when he says, "We are surrounded by a great cloud of witnesses." Just as in the ancient amphitheatre there were 80,000 or 100,000 people looking down from the galleries upon the combatants in the center, so, says Paul, there is a great host of your friends in all the galleries of the sky looking down upon our earthly struggles. It is a sweet, a consoling, a scriptural idea. With wing of angel, earth and heaven are in constant communication.

Does not the Bible say, "Are they not sent forth as ministering spirits to those who shall be heirs of salvation?" And when ministering spirits come down and see us, do they not take some message back? It is impossible to realize, I know, the idea that there is such rapid and perpetual intercommunication of earth and heaven, but it is a glorious reality. You take a rail train, and the train is in full motion, and another train from the opposite direction flashes past you so swiftly that you are startled. All the way between here and heaven is filled with the up trains and the down trains—spirits coming—spirits going—coming—going—coming going.

That friend of yours who died last month—do you not suppose he told all the family news about you in the good land to the friends who are gone? Do you not suppose that when there are hundreds of opportunities every day for them in heaven to hear from you that they ask about you—that they know your tears, your temptations, your struggles, your victories? Aye, they do.

Perhaps during the last war you had a boy in the army, and you got a pass, and you went through the lines, and you found him, and the regiment coming from your neighborhood and you knew most of the boys there. One day you started for home. You said: "Well, now, have you any letters to send? Any messages to send?" And they filled your pockets with letters, and you started for home. Arriving home, the neighbors came in, and one said, "Did you see my John?" and others, "Did you see George?" "Do you know anything about my Frank?" And then you brought out the letters and gave them the messages of which you had been the bearer. Do you suppose that angels of God, coming down to this awful battlefield of sin and sorrow and death and meeting us and seeing us and finding out all about us, carry back no message to the skies?

Oh, there is consolation in it! You are in present communication with that land. They are in sympathy with you now more than they ever were, and they are waiting for the moment when the hammer stroke shall shatter the last chain of your earthly bondage, and your soul shall spring upward, and they will stand on the heights of heaven and see you come, and when you are within hailing distance your other friends will be called out, and as you flash through the pearl hung gate their shout will make the hills tremble, "Hail! ransomed spirit, to the city of the blessed!"

I console you still further with the idea of a resurrection. I know there are a great many people who do not accept this because they cannot understand it; but, my friends, there are two stout passages—I could bring a hundred, but two swarthy passages are enough—and one David will strike down the largest Goliah. "Marvel not at this, for the hour is coming when all who are in their graves shall come forth." The other swarthy passage is this: "The Lord shall descend from heaven with a shout, and the voice of the archangel, and the trump of God, and the dead in Christ shall rise first." Oh, there will be such a thing as a resurrection.

You ask me a great many questions I cannot answer about this resurrection. You say, for instance, "If a man's body is constantly changing, and every seventh year he has an entirely new body, and he lives on to seventy years of age and so has had ten different bodies, and at the hour of his death there is not a particle of flesh on him that was there in the days of his childhood, in the resurrection which of the ten bodies will come up or will they all rise?"

You say, "Suppose a man dies, and his body is scattered in the dust, and out of that dust vegetables grow, and men eat the vegetables, and cannibals slay these men and eat them, and cannibals fight with cannibals until at last there shall be a hundred men who shall have within them some particles that started from the dead body first named, coming up through the vegetable, through the first man who ate it and through the cannibals who afterward ate him, and there be more than a hundred men who have rights in the particles of that body—in the resurrection how can they be assorted when these particles belong to them all?"

You say, "There is a missionary buried in Greenwood, and when he was in China he had his arm amputated—in the resurrection will that fragment of the body fly 16,000 miles to join the rest of the body?"

You say, "Will it not be a very difficult thing for a spirit coming back in that day to find the myriad particles of its own body, when they have been scattered by the winds or overlaid by whole generations of the dead, looking for the myriad particles of its own body, while there are a thousand million other spirits doing the same thing, and all the assortment to be made within one day?"

You say, "If 150 men go into a place of evening entertainment and leave their hats and overcoats in the hall, when they come back it is almost impossible for them to get the right ones, or to get them without a great deal of perplexity, and yet you tell me that myriads of spirits in the last day will come and find myriads of bodies."

Have you any more questions to ask? Any more difficulties to suggest? Any more mysteries? Bring them on! Against a whole regiment of skepticism I will march these two champions: "Marvel not at this, for the hour is coming when all who are in their graves shall come forth." "The Lord shall descend from heaven with a shout, and the voice of the archangel, and the trump of God, and the dead in Christ shall rise first." You see I stick to these two passages. Who art thou, O fool, that thou repliest against God? Hath He promised, and shall He not do it? Hath He commanded, and shall He not bring it to pass? Have you not confidence in His omnipotence? If He could in the first place build my body, after it is torn down can He not build it again?

"Oh," you say, "I would believe that if you would explain it. I am not disposed to be skeptical, but explain how it can be done." My brother, you believe a great many things you cannot explain. You believe your mind acts on your body. Explain the process. This seed planted comes up a blue flower. Another seed planted comes up a yellow flower. Another seed planted comes up a white flower. Why? Why that wart on your finger? Tell me why some cows have horns and other cows have no horns. Why, when two obstacles strike each other in the air, do you hear the percussion? What is the subtle energy that dissolves a solid in a crucible? What makes the notches on an oak leaf different from any other kind of leaf? What makes the orange blossom different from that of the rose? How can the almightiness which rides on the circle of the heaven find room to turn its chariot on a heliotrope? Explain these. Can you not do it? Then I will not explain the resurrection. You explain one-half of the common mysteries of everyday life, and I will explain all the mysteries of the resurrection. You cannot answer me very plain questions in regard to ordinary affairs. I am not ashamed to say that I cannot explain God, and the judgment, and the resurrection. I simply accept them as facts, tremendous and infinite.

Before the resurrection takes place everything will be silent. The mausoleums and the labyrinths silent. The graveyards silent, the cemetery silent, save from the clashing of hoofs and the grinding of wheels as the last funeral procession comes in. No breath of air disturbing the dust where Persepolis stood and Thebes and Babylon. No winking of the eyelids long closed in darkness. No stirring of the feet that once bounded the hillside. No opening of the hand that once plucked the flower out of the edge of the wild wood. No clutching of swords by the men who went down when Persia battled and Rome fell. Silence from ocean beach to mountain cliff and from river to river. The sea singing the same old tune. The lakes hushed to sleep in the bosom of the same great hills. No hand disturbing the gate of the long-barred sepulcher. All the nations of the dead motionless in their winding sheets. Up the side of the hills, down through the trough of the valleys, far out in the caverns, across the fields, deep down into the coral palaces of the ocean depths where leviathan sports with his fellows—everywhere, layer above layer, height above height, depth below depth—dead! dead! dead! But in the twinkling of an eye, as quick as that, as the archangel's trumpet comes pealing, rolling, reverberating, crashing across continents and seas, the earth will give one fearful shudder and the door of the family vault, without being unlocked, will burst open, and all the graves of the dead will begin to throb and heave like the waves of the sea, and the mansoleum of princes will fall into dust, and Ostend and Sebastopol and Austerlitz and Gettysburg stalk forth in the lurid air, and the shipwrecked rise from the deep, their wet locks looming above the billow, and all the land and all the sea become one moving mass of life—all generations, all ages with upturned countenances—some kindled with rapture and others blanched with despair, but gazing in one direction, upon one object, and that the throne of resurrection.

On that day you will get back your Christian dead. There is where the comfort comes in. They will come up with the same hand, the same foot and the same entire body, but with a perfect hand, and a perfect foot, and a perfect body, corruption, mortality having become immortality. And, oh, the reunion! Oh, the embrace after so long an absence! Comfort one another with these words.

While I present these thoughts this morning does it not seem that heaven comes very near to us, as though our friends, whom we thought a great way off, are not in the distance, but close by? You have sometimes come down to a river at nightfall, and you have been surprised how easily you could hear voices across that river. You shouted over to the other side of the river, and they shouted back. It is said that when George Whitefield preached in Third street, Philadelphia, one evening time his voice was heard clear across to the New Jersey shore.

When I was a little while chaplain in the army, I remember how at eventide we could easily hear the voices of the pickets across the Potomac just when they were using ordinary tones. And as we come to-day and stand by the river of Jordan that divides us from our friends who are gone it seems to me we stand on one bank, and they stand on the other, and it is only a narrow stream, and our voices go, and their voices come. Hark! Hush! I hear distinctly what they say. "These are they who came out of great tribulation and had their robes washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb." Still the voice comes across the water, and I hear, "We hunger no more; we thirst no more; neither shall the sun light on us nor any heat for the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne, leads us to living fountains of water, and God wipeth away all tears from our eyes."

Arithmetic of the Cambodians.

The arithmetic of the Cambodians, a curious people of Indo-China, is described by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch as differing vastly from that of other nations. In the first place their system of enumeration is quintecimal by counting up to 5, as: Mouille, pi, beye, boun, pram (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) then going on with pram-mouille (or 5 and 1, and so on). In adding the Cambodian does not write his numbers in columns below each other. No matter how many numbers he may have to add he places the first two beside each other, as 247,372 53,723 with a vertical line to the right. The addition is made and the result set down beside the vertical. Under this first total he writes the next number and adds the two, drawing another vertical line at the side with the result as before stated until all the numbers have been added. While the process is a somewhat lengthy one, mistakes are discovered at a glance. Their method of subtraction is also quite complicated. Supposing that 657,869 is to be subtracted from 796,522, the operatio which the Cambodians pursue is as follows:

657,869	128,553
786,422	

First of all it will be seen that the lesser number is written above the greater one, and the operation is begun at the left. Six from ten (says the Cambodian, employing the 10 as a fictitious number) leaves 4, and by adding 7 (the first figure in the greater number) he has 11, and 10 from 11 leaves 1, the first figure in the rest. Then he goes on to say 5 from 10 leaves 5, and is 13. 1 from 13 leaves 12, thus giving the first two figures of the rest. In this complex way the remainder is at last definitely obtained. In multiplying the multiplier is placed above the multiplicand and each figure in the multiplicand is multiplied by each one in the multiplier, thus producing an innumerable amount of small series, which must then be added in the same manner that has been shown above. The method of division is just as complicated, but enough has already been said to show that the arithmetic of the Cambodians is not particularly brilliant for its simplicity.

Aged Poet and Sightless Child.

One of the most touching things I ever saw was at the anniversary celebration of the Young Men's Christian Union.

Dr. Holmes and Helen Keller sat side by side on the platform. Between the two there evidently existed a bond of sympathy, sweet in itself and beautiful to see.

During some of the remarks the sightless child was observed to lean over toward the white-haired sage, and, resting her head upon his shoulder and throwing an arm about his neck, she turned her face, beaming with intelligence, up to that of the aged bard.

And he patted the full, round cheek and kissed her, with a tenderness that drew tears from many an eye.

Dr. Holmes, when he applauds, does so by patting one knee lightly with his hand. Of course, this makes no noise whatever and only shows that he appreciates what is said. Over his face there plays a sweet smile, which, during the whole proceedings of the evening in question, never left it.—Boston Post.

Some of the pneumatic guns intended for New York harbor will probably be put in position during the present summer. Of the five guns for New York two fifteen-inch guns will be set up at Sandy Hook and one at Willet's Point. One ten-inch gun will also be set up at the latter point and one eight-inch gun at the former. Early next year it is expected to place the three fifteen-inch guns intended for San Francisco, after which the three guns for Boston harbor will be set up. There is no doubt that the pneumatic guns may be effective auxiliaries in land defense. While they are quite limited in range, yet within that range they have the power of throwing an enormous quantity of dynamite or other high explosives upon an enemy's fleet. Hence they are particularly adapted to defending a narrow channel or to protecting fortified works from suffering too close a fire from an enemy.

The Vegetarian Theory.

Vegetarians say it is a popular fallacy that meat is needed for strength. One prominent exponent of the faith says it is a fact that the strongest animals in the world are vegetarian and not carnivorous. It is the ferocity of the lion rather than his strength that makes him formidable. An elephant is a match for several lions, and is a vegetarian. The animals with most speed and endurance—the horse, the reindeer, the antelope and others—are also vegetarians. Dog trainers, says the authority, always feed their trick animals on a strict vegetarian diet, and many hunters do the same thing.—Chicago Herald.

George III. was the only British sovereign whose reign was longer than Victoria's. Victoria has occupied the throne fifty-six years, and George III. occupied it sixty.

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My niece, Emeline Hawley, was, taken with spitting blood, and she became very much alarmed, fearing that dreaded disease, Consumption. She tried nearly all kinds of medicine but nothing did her any good. Finally she took German Syrup and she told me it did her more good than anything she ever tried. It stopped the blood, gave her strength and ease, and a good appetite. I had it from her own lips. Mrs. Mary A. Stacey, Trumbull, Conn. Honor to German Syrup.

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Father bought me a bottle of Dr. Kilmer's **SWAMP-ROOT**, and before I had used all of the second bottle I felt better, and to-day I am just as well as ever. A year has passed and not a trace of the Grippe is left. **SWAMP-ROOT saved my life.**"

D. H. BILGER, Hulmeville, Pa.
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FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. JUNE 29,

ANNOUNCEMENT.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that Geo. B. Crawford, of Gregg, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that Cyrus Brungard, of Millheim, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that J. P. Condo, of Gregg township, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

REGISTER.

We are authorized to announce that W. J. Carlin, of Rebersburg, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce A. G. Archey, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that G. W. Rumberger, of Philipsburg, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that C A. Weaver, of Haines, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that J. Lucas, of Snow Shoe, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that John F. Potter, of Boggs twp., will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that A. J Greist, of Unionville, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that W. T. Speer, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that H A. Moore, of Howard boro, is a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that J. H. Beck, of Walker township, is a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that George L. Goodhart, of Potter, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that T. F. Adams, of Bellefonte borough, will be a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to Democratic rules.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

The great Fourth of July is worshiped in as diversified ways as in the more sacred religious world, and the patriotism of the loyal American breaks out either in the joyous, grave, boisterous, riotous, ludicrous, or some other manner. But it is bound to come out just as sure as the great Fourth comes around.

Some think they would just like to lick John Bull again. Others feel as though they could lick John Bull and the rest of mankind. Another won't feel that the Fourth has passed off becomingly unless he can give some one a black eye, or make up on the 5th with a black eye of his own. Another can find all the Fourth of July enjoyment in about two drinks of whisky which will arouse his patriotic feelings and get him under a full head of steam early in the day. The lager beer patriot finds all the Fourth of July in taking fifty to sixty glasses of the frothy liquid, singing Hail Columbia and whistling Yankee Doodle.

Others will put in the Fourth by way of a family picnic in some cool and shady nook, with good things to tickle the appetite. Others will want a big parade, big orations, brass bands, and booming cannon. Little and big young America finds the real Fourth of July in the fire cracker, and anything in that line that will make a racket.

In short every one jollificates in his own way, unmolested, for, arn't this a free country? Almost anything seems permissible on the ge-larious Fourth to give vent to one's patriotism.

There is not another day that affords so much license—you can jump, kick, hurrah, dance, orate, shoot, sing, laugh, look down into a glass, parade, read the Declaration of Independence—and you get credit for being patriotic.

Yes, the Fourth of July is a big day, and we are resolved that every hand on the REPORTER shall put off at least one firecracker, and do something else desperate, as an attestation of devotion to Uncle Samuel's birthday.

SUNDAY OPENING.

It is queer. Some eminent ministers of the Gospel advocate the Sunday opening of the World's fair openly. Others, the larger portion denounce it. We are inclined to think that the few who favor the Sunday opening, will influence more to favor their idea than the majority will be able to counteract. Men are too prone for something to fall back upon in a weak cause, and here is where the ministers who favor Sunday opening will find their argument to take ready root. With no minister taking a stand in favor of Sunday opening, the assault upon Sabbath desecration might be an effective one; but one minister in the other direction will counteract the thunderings of ten against the sin.

IT IS queer how good a friend some will be as long as you have a good plum to drop 'em. But when the plums run out your friend drops out too. That's ingratitude, a weakness that should be overcome.

THE FENCE LAW—TOO SPECIAL.

Governor Pattison still keeps furnishing our Senators and Representatives some views of statesmanship, with an eye to the Constitution. One measure which cost him a veto is the enactment providing for the fencing of improved lands used for agricultural and horticultural purposes in Clearfield, Centre and Cameron counties.

"The purpose of this bill," says the Governor, "is to enact a special fence law for the counties of Clearfield, Centre and Cameron, and to create a jurisdiction for the appraisement of damages in certain cases of trespass in those counties, different from the laws of the State, applicable to other geographical and political divisions thereof. It has been almost uniformly held by the executive of the Commonwealth, since the adoption of the new constitution, that laws of this kind were within the prohibition of the seventh section of its third article. It has been contended before the supreme court of the State that this relates only to political or general and not to domestic affairs of this kind but an exact and emphatic definition has been given to the term by the decision of the highest court, which its citizens, legislators and executive are alike bound to respect. The word 'affairs' was expressly chosen by the framers of the constitution to give to the prohibition upon local legislation a broad application, and the court expressly declares that the constitution prohibits the general assembly from making one law in one county regulating fences and a different law in adjoining counties. It has also been declared by this same high jurisdiction and court of last resort, that a law which excludes one county of the Commonwealth from its operation is local and special, as well as a law which includes but one, two or three. In view of these decisions there can be no doubt about the character of this legislation. It would be useless to encumber the statue books with it, when, upon the first test, it would be swept therefrom by the hand of the judiciary, to whom its construction would be submitted.

NEXT TUESDAY will be uncorked the vial of American patriotism which will froth over from Maine to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

THERE IS a scriptural injunction which commands a person to "owe no man anything," and as it is impossible to get to Heaven if you violate this, we will within a short time enclose bills to all in arrears on subscription with the hope of a favorable response from every honest reader.

IN A sermon on Sunday last Dr. Briggs predicted that in time all Protestants and Roman Catholics would be united, work under one standard creed and break down the barriers which have in a great degree hindered the evangelization of all nations.

FOR PENSION REFORM.

Another Grand Army Post—the Marcus L. Ward Post, No. 88, of Newark, New Jersey—has come to the front to demand pension reform.

A resolution was formerly adopted by the Post calling upon Congress to provide for the publication of the names, residences, nature of disability and amount of pension paid, in each community, to facilitate the exposuae of pension frauds.

"Pension Reform" is getting to be the cry, with the honest soldier as well as others. It will hit no one disabled in the war.

THE SILVER SITUATION.

In order to act understandingly with reference to any matter it is necessary to know something about it. Although the silver question is now one of the uppermost topics of discussion in all parts of the country, it is painful to observe how many writers and speakers betray their ignorance of facts. Secretary Carlisle who is a master of the art of lucid statement, in his little silver brief on the operation of the Sherman, law, printed in the telegraphic dispatches from Washington, Wednesday, has managed to present an array of figures which make their own argument. The loss to the Government on the purchased bullion now stored in its vaults by reason of depreciation in value is $10,888,530. The silver certificates issued in payment for this bullion, though they are worth $10,888,530 less than their face value, have nearly all been presented at the sub-treasuries and redeemed in gold, the gold having then been sent out of the country in payment of belances due to foreigners.

Is it any wonder that this sort of financiering has earned for us distrust at home and abroad? How long the Government shall thus be compelled to purchase silver bullion and increase the public debt by issuing coin obligations in payment for it is a question," as Secretary Carlisle sententiously observes, "which Congress alone can answer." The unfortunate conditions which paralyze business in all parts of the country ought to be full of instruction for Congress.—*Record.*

——C. A. Weaver, of Aaronsburg, candidate for register, gave our sanctum a call.

SPRING + OPENING

— AT THE —

ENTERPRISE STORE.

We have just returned from Eastern cities with the finest and best selected stock of General Merchandise ever brought to Spring Mills, which will be sold at lower figures than elsewhere.

With our complete stock, can, and will sell goods for less money than you can buy them from our competitors.

COMPETITION DEFIED.

In the line of Notions, the stock is, (just like all our other lines) a full and complete one. Have you noticed the NECKTIES? If not, you should, for we have them that sell other places at 40 to 50 cents each, our price 15 to 19 cents. Our stock of these is limited, just had 72 doz., and they are going fast.

Our stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes and Clothing, will surprise you in quantity, quality and prices. You will find a nice line of useful articles on our 5, 10 and 25 cent counters.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN DISHES AND GLASSWARE

You will find Mr. Howard Rossman with us, who will be pleased to see all his old friends, and a host of new ones.

C. P. LONG & CO.

Successor to D. E. Bible. *Spring Mills, Pa.*

At the Old Stand!

We have just received our new stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, etc., just what you would look for in a first-class store. The stock is new and was perchased for the Spring and Summer seasons. No larger and better assortment of goods ever arrived in the valley than we offer for your inspection, which we ask, being assured that you will find as we represent. We have made a specialty in the line of

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

and is well worth your time to examine the stock and prices. On Dishes we can

.·. SAVE YOU 25 PER CENT .·.

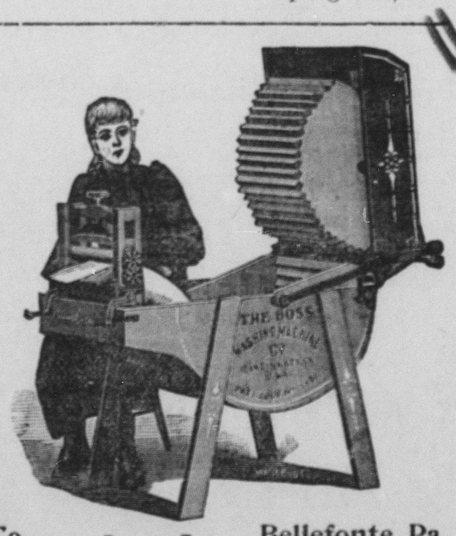
Which amount can be saved on all other lines. You will find a nice line of useful articles on our 5, 10 and 25 ct. counters. Country produce taken in exchange for all goods.

C. P. LONG,

17-2m Spring Mills, Pa.

BOSS
Washing Machine.

1. It washes clothes perfectly clean.
2. It works smooth and easy.
3. It cannot tear the clothes.
4. It adjusts itself to the size of the wash, so you can wash one shirt as well as ten.
5. No dirt can accumulate in this machine as in others; opening one waste cock removes it all.
6. Your wringer can be attached right to the machine, allowing water to run back into it.
7. It can be thoroughly ventilated, so no damp remains to rot the wood.
8. It is reasonable in price.
9. Wringers sold separate.



McCALMONT & Co., - - Bellefonte, Pa.

DO YOU WANT

GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES.

o——o Go To o——o

HARPER & KREAMER'S.

——When in need of footwear of any kind, for ladies, gentlemen or children, go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. His styles are the latest, stock the largest and prices the lowest, and these combined with satisfaction guaranteed will delight his customers. A visit will convince you of the truth of these facts.

——Sugar syrup, 5 cents per quart. Good toweling at 4½ cents per yard. Apron Gingham 5 cents, at C. P. Long & Co.

While Mr. T. J. Richey, of Altoona, Mo., was traveling in Kansas he was taken violently ill with cholera morbus. He called at a drug store to get some medicine and the druggist recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy so highly he concluded to try it. The result was immediate relief, and a few doses cured him completely. It is made for bowel complaint and nothing else. It never fails. For sale by J. D. Murray.

——Boots and shoes a specialty at C. P. Long's, Spring Mills.

SPECIAL CLEANING-OUT SALE

OF

Children's Clothing!

About 400 Children's Light Colored and Light Weight Suits, including the famous Bessemer Suits---made with double knees and double seats; goods that are sold by the largest retail dealers in the United States, and were never known to be sold for less than $5.00,

GO FOR $4.00.

We have got more of this price goods than we need. We reduce them now when you need them, instead of waiting until you have bought, or until the season is over.

Go They Must . . . . . Regardless of Profit!

Think of it! 5.00 Suits for 4.00. 4.50 Suits for 3.50. 4.00 Suits for 3.00. These are all new, desirable goods, running from 4 to 14 years. Big Bargains any way you look at it.

FAUBLE.

HYDRAULIC

CIDER PRESSES.

---HUYETT, MEYER & BOOZER,—

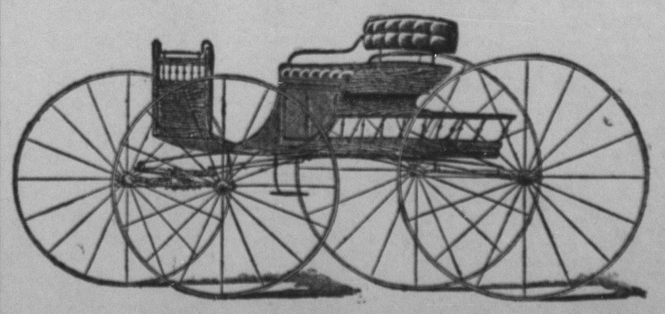
Manufacturers Agents for Centre and adjoining counties, for

Hydraulic Cider and Wine Presses, ...
.. Evaporators, Apple Graters, Cider Pumps
. . And General Cider Makers' Supplies. . .

o——o

HYDRAULIC PRESSES FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

.·. ALWAYS IN THE LEAD! .·.



With What? With a full line of Buggies, Spring Wagons, Carriages, Carts, Road Wagons, and Harness.

Buggies from $60 to $90.
A grade Road Wagon, side spring, $38.
A grade Road Wagon, Eliptic springs, $42.
I sell Buggy Wheels, with steel tire, well bolted and banded at $9.85 per set. Send for catalogue. Ware room opposite Reporter office; factory on Church street.

WM. W. BOOB,

Repairing a Specialty. 18-2m CENTRE HALL, PA.

How Paper Money Started.

Paper money developed from the bills of exchange or certificates of the banks and was probably first issued by the Italian bankers of the fourteenth century. Governments found it an easy way of obtaining money in times of necessity, being, in effect, a forced loan from the people. Paper bills are promises to pay, and when the Government issues them in exchange for supplies or services it has actually borrowed so much from the man to whom it pays them. It, however, allows him to pass this note in payment of his debts, so instead of being a loan from him singly, it is a loan from the whole people.

The ease with which the notes may be issued has led many governments into disastrous experiments in time of war and stress, the promises being issued in such profusion that they become of no value.

The continental currency issued during the Revolution by the American Congress and the assignants of the French Revolution may be instanced. Paper money depends for its value on the ability of the authority that issues it to give value for it when payment is demanded. When the issue of the civil war was in doubt the value of the green backs issued by the United States sunk to one-third their face value, due partly to a lack of confidence in the government, and due still more to the certainty that payment of the notes must be indefinitely postponed.

Even when the war closed, and there was no longer doubt of the Government, the currency was depreciated for thirteen years. The Government was in the position of the man known to his neighbors as "good, but slow pay." His notes pass at a discount. The Government was known to be good for the amount, and it was certain that it would be ready to redeem its notes some day, but that was not enough for the man who wanted to use the money right away. He thus passed the note at a discount.

The value of paper money thus depends at any given moment on the promise of the government to redeem it. If the promise will be met when the notes are presented they pass at their face value. If there is a doubt on this point the notes must pass at a discount, greater or less, according to circumstances. If there is no chance that they will ever be paid they are worth nothing at all. As the United States Government has stood ready since 1879 to redeem in gold any notes as soon as presented, its currency passes without question at its face value.—San Francisco *Examiner*.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. J. D. Murray's Drugstore.

Dedication.

Grace Reformed church, of Spring Mills, will be dedicated to the service of the Triune God on next Sunday. Rev. J. R. Brown, of Rebersburg, will preach on Friday evening, Rev. G. E. Addams, of Aaronsburg, on Saturday evening, Rev. Krider Evans on Sunday morning, and Rev. M. O. Noll on Sunday evening. All are cordially invited to these services.

Invitations Issued.

Invitations are out announcing the marriage of Miss Gertrude Spigelmyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Spigelmyer, of Bellefonte, to Mr. John E. D. Huffman, of Williamsport, on Wednesday evening, July 12, at eight o'clock, in the Presbyterian church, Bellefonte.

Don't Be Backward.

If a position in the parade has not as yet been assigned you do not feel slighted, but go to the chairman, who will gladly give you something to do. The committee is greatly in need of men and want the assistance of all to help along the 4th.

Hay Tedder.

A Hay Tedder is as essential to the successful harvesting of hay, as a mower or a rake. Farmers who have them wonder how they done without them so long. The best to be had at this time, as well as hay rakes are for sale by McCalmont & Co. 2t

Great Advantages.

You will not make a mistake by calling at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, for clothing for men, boys and children. They will give you greater satisfaction for your money than any other dealer. Unusual bargains will be given.

Latest Novelties.

Latest novelties in spring clothing for men, boys, and children.

The best suit in the market for men at $10.00. Tailoring a specialty.
MONTGOMERY & Co.
Belle fonte

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

COBURN.

A Horse Belonging to Jacob Breon Killed by Lightning.

Miss Kreider, of Salona, Pa., spent a week at this place visiting her cousin, Miss Nora Kling.

Miss Phoebe Hosterman, of Lewisburg, is home on a visit to her parents at this place.

On last Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Rishel returned from the World's Fair, well pleased with their visit to the White City.

Merchant W. H. Meyer started for Chicago on Monday morning to take in the sights at the great Fair.

One night last week during a heavy thunder storm lightning struck in the large barn of Jacob Breon, in Penn township, killing one of his best horses.

Most of our people contemplate going to Centre Hall, to help celebrate the Nation's birthday on the 4th day of July.

Esquire Garthoff had a quiet wedding on Sunday evening, the contracting parties being Mr. Peter Rider, and Miss Belle C. Korman, both of Haines township.

George J. Meyer is building a summer kitchen to his house.

Nearly every evening there is an open air concert in one of the stores, by a male choir; the music given is very inspiring.

The rains of the last few days have prevented farmers from making hay.

A Series of Four Delightful Tours North

July 11th and 25th, August 8th and 22d are the dates selected for this series of personally conducted tours to the North. Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, and Saratoga are among the many attractive places to be visited.

The rate of $90.00 applies from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Harrisburg, and intermediate stations, and correspondingly low rates from other points. This rate includes every item of necessary expense during the entire time of fourteen days spent on the trips, and is remarkably low considering the large territory covered and the luxurious entertainment afforded at the different places.

For detailed information address George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia, or apply to nearest Passenger or Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Catarrh Fever Epidemic.

The Renovo *News* says catarrh fever is epidemic in that place. One physician informed a *News* representative that he has twenty-five or more cases on hand, and he ascribes the fever to catarrh troubles. The patients are affected by low fever, the temperature rarely exceeding 102. The average duration of the illness is twelve days, which, in the opinion of the physician quoted, is positive proof that the ailment is not typhoid.

Deeds Must Be Recorded.

The attention of property owners and purchasers of property is called to the act of assembly approved by Governor Pattison May 19, 1893, relating to the recording of deeds. By tihs measure it is made obligatory upon purchasers to record the deed within ninety days from the date of acknowledgment of the same. A failure to record the deed makes the omission fraudulent and invalidates all subsequent sales.

A Visitor From the State of Berks.

Mr. A. H. Rothermel, Esq., of Reading, Pa., is the guest of Christ H. Murray. Mr. Rothermel is one of Reading's prominent disciples of Blackstone and for the last three years has been the county solicitor of Berks. Mr. Rothermel is the law partner of David F. Mauger who several years ago was principal of our public schools.

Speakers.

General D. H. Hastings and Senator Peale, of Lock Haven, have consented to be present and deliver addresses on the Fourth. The old war Gov. Curtin will also be present and charm his hearers, along with Gov. Beaver.

For Justices of the Peace.

It is a question whether justices o the peace now holding office can derive the benefit of the new fee bill, as the constitution forbids increasing or diminishing fees of any incumbent during his term of office.

Meeting Called.

It is desired that all girls up to fifteen years of age meet in Harper & Kreamer's hall Friday evening. The committee on parade wish to assign them positions.

Bank Closed.

The State Bank of Lock Haven has closed, with assurances that depositors will be paid in full.

——C. P. Long & Co. have just received a large stock of chain and lever pumps. Come and see them.

——Go to Lewins, Bellefonte, for your clothing. Their styles are perfect in every respect. Suits neat in pattern, stylishly cut and elegantly made. Nothing quite so good anywhere.

HO FARMERS, ATTENTION !

o——o

We invite the attention of farmers to the Steel Self Binding Harvesters and Mowers manufactured by the McCormick people of Chicago, as being the leading farm machinery of their class---they are superior to all others in the material used, as well as the mechanical construction. They are light running and long lived.

We challenge all other binders to compare their binder attachments to that on the McCormick, which has no equal as a binding device.

McCALMONT & CO.,
22junly BELLEFONTE, PA.

Dr. M. J. Davis is a prominent physician of Lewis, Cass county, Iowa, and has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine at that place for the past thirty-five years. On the 26th of May, while in Des Moines, en route to Chicago, he was suddenly taken with an attack of diarrhoea. Having sold Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for the past seventeen years, and knowing its reliability, he procured a 25 cent bottle, two doses of which completely cured him. The excitement and change of water and diet incident to traveling often produce a diarrhoea. Every one should procure a bottle of this Remedy before leaving home. For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

AGENTS WANTED To canvass for the sale of our Home Grown Nursury Stock. New Profit Sharing System. Salary and expenses paid. W & T. SMITH CO. The Geneva Nursery, GENEVA, N. Y. Established 1846. One of the Largest, Oldest Established and Best Known Nurseries in the United States. 18o4t

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

WORK FOR US

a few days, and you will be startled at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts. We positively have the best business to offer an agent that can be found on the face of this earth. **$45.00 profit on $75.00 worth of business** is being easily and honorably made by and paid to hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls in our employ. You can make money faster at work for us than you have any idea of. The business is so easy to learn, and instructions so simple and plain, that all succeed from the start. Those who take hold of the business reap the advantage that arises from the sound reputation of one of the oldest, most successful, and largest publishing houses in America. Secure for yourself the profits that the business so readily and handsomely yields. All beginners succeed grandly, and more than realize their greatest expectations. Those who try it find exactly as we tell them. There is plenty of room for a few more workers, and we urge them to begin at once. If you are already employed, but have a few spare moments, and wish to use them to advantage, then write us at once (for this is your grand opportunity), and receive full particulars by return mail. Address,
TRUE & CO., Box No. 400, Augusta, Me.

Fifty cents is a small doctor bill, but that is all it will cost you to cure any ordinary case of rheumatism if you use Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Try it and you will be surprised at the prompt relief it affords. The first application will quiet the pain. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

——The stock of boots, shoes, and rubber goods sold at Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, is complete in every respect and sold at prices so low that all can purchase.

——If you are in need of a new hat come and see my stock, I have the finest stock of spring styles of hats ever brought to this place.—C. P. Long, Spring Mills.

——C. P. Long has just returned from eastern cities with the finest and best selected stock of general merchandise ever brought to Spring Mills, which will be sold at lower figures than elsewhere. Stock going fast.

——Read M'Calmont's ad's. in this issue. If you want a self binding harvester, binder twine, or the boss washing machine, or powder fuse and quarrying machinery, read M'Calmont's ad.

EXPLOSIVES, POWDER, FUSE AND QUARRYING MACHINERY.

ATLAS POWDER.—The very best quality of Dynamite in use is named the Atlas Powder, for blasting rocks and blowing out stumps.

JUDSON POWDER.—The Judson powder is of medium strength between black powder and dynamite.

BLACK POWDER.—Dupont's make of blasting, rifle and sporting powder has always been considered the best in the market and it is as good in quality to-day as it ever was.

CARTRIDGES.—Fixed ammunition for hunters and sportsmen.

WE ARE PREPARED to supply the trade with the above High Class Explosives at the very lowest prices. We guarantee the lowest prices for the best goods in this line ever offered for sale in this community.

FUSE.—Cotton, hemp, tape and rubber fuses for use in dry and wet rock.

PLATINUM FUSES AND ELECTRIC BLASTING APPARATUS.

ROCK DRILLS.—Rock Drills operated by hand, steam or compressed air with boilers, air compressors and engines for operating the same.

ORDERS FOR ANY of the above articles placed in our hands will receive prompt attention at the very lowest prices.

McCALMONT & CO.,
22Junly BELLEFONTE, PA.

LEGAL NOTICE

In re Assigned Estate of Daniel Bartges in trust for the benefit of creditors. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County. No. 175 Apr. term 1889.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County for an order to reconvey to the said Daniel Bartges, the Assigned estate, under and in pursuance of the Second and Third Sections of the act of the 4th of May, 1893. All persons interested are directed to appear before said Court on the Sixth day of June 1893 to show cause, if any they have, why the application aforesaid should not be granted, and an order made directing a re-conveyance of the assigned estate.
W. F. SMITH.
may11-4t Prothonotary.

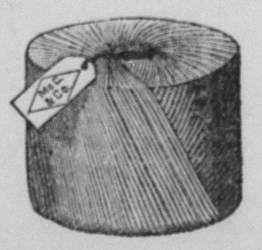
ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of F. M. Burkholder, dec'd., of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
MARY E. BURKHOLDER,
Administratrix,
Jun3-6t Centre Hill.

WANTED.—SALESMEN, TO SELL OUR choice and hardy nursery stock. Many special varieties to offer both in fruits and ornamentals, and controlled only by us. We pay commission or salary, give exclusive territory and pay weekly. Write us at once and secure choice of territory. MAY BROTHERS,
Nurserymen,
15jun5m Rochester, N. Y.

New Buggies, Wagons, &c.,

AT A BARGAIN.

The undersigned has on hand at his shops at Yeagertown a very large stock of Buggies, Carriages, Wagons, &c., which he will sell at low prices and easy terms in order to make room. All made of first-class material and equal to the best. Call and see my stock. I can suit everybody. Buggies and Wagons made to order in the best style. Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.
Jun1-3m H. PHILIPS.

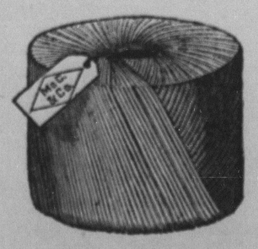


BINDER TWINE.

o——o

Sisal, Standard and Manila--Best in quality, lowest in prices.

M'CALMONT & CO.
4t BELLEFONTE, PA.



Are you insured? If not, now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as an insurance against any serious results from an attack of bowel complaint during the summer months. It is almost certain to be needed and should be procured at once. No other remedy can take its place or do its work. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

ATTORNEYS.

JOEN KLINE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on second floor of Furst's building, north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. jan87

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS.
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. jan85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Conrad Building. jan92

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

W. G. RUNKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
All kinds of legal business attended to promptly Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider Excha ge.

J. L. SPANGLER, C. P. HEWES.
SPANGLER & HEWES,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention to collections. Practice in all the courts. Consultation in German and English. jan92

BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

HOTELS.

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Daggett, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

FOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Emanuel Brown, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate.

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
D. H. Rohl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
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Time Table, in effect May 21, 1893.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Potteville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.50 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p. m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.25 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York. 9.25 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Potteville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p m., New York 3.50 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m., Washington 4.10 a. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8 02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m. Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30 a m Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.27 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.35 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.45 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.50 a m; Washington at 10.15a m, Baltimore at 11.10 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.55 p m, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.12 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.27 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.		
P M	P M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P M
2 00		5 40	Montandon	9 20		4 55
2 08		6 18	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 38	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5.40 and 7.45 p m turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m 10.20 a m, 5.02 p m, 5.56 p m, and 8 05 p m

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THE NEWS.

Prof. E. B. Craighead has been elected President of Clemsen College, Columbia, S. C. This is the new agricultural college which will be opened July 1st. Craighead is considered one of the finest educators of the South.——The Pacific Bank of San Francisco closed its doors.——Fully one hundred men in the employ of Campbell & Co., on section eight of the drainage canal, struck in Lamont, Ill. They claim that their wages for past two months have not been paid them. The strikers are behaving quietly, but declare they will have their money before they return to work.——Twelve business houses and three dwelling houses in Leonardsville Ky., about one-third of the town, was wiped out by fire. Loss, $30,000; partially insured. Those who defeated the proposition to bond the town for $5,000 for water works a year ago were the only ones who lost in the fire. ——Caleb Wright, a negro preacher in the chain gang, committed suicide by jumping into the river near Rome, Ga. He was sentenced for wife-beating, and had preached to the convicts several times. It is believed he committed suicide on account of learning of his wife's faithlessness.——Union Pacific steamer R. R. Thompson, which left Portland, Oregon, with large frieght and passenger list, struck a snag, filled with water and went to the bottom.

Mrs. Annie Ennis committed suicide in Savannah, Ga.——The bark Edmund Finney arrived at Lewes, Del., with the shipwrecked crew of the schooner Mary A. Power.——The grand jury returned a finding of no bill in the case of Mrs. Alex. Bameron, in Halifax, N. S., accused of poisoning her husband. The woman was honorably discharged, after being in jail six months.——The Ridgway Bank, a private institution of Ridgway, Pa., closed its doors.——The coast defense ship Monterey has been finally accepted, and the Navy Department will assume control of her immediately, paying over to the contractors all of the reserve fund that has been held up as a guarantee for the completion of the vessel.——Simon Wade, Joshua Calvin, Sam Jefferson and Premus Brown have been convicted of murder in the Choctow Court at Wilburton, Ark., and sentenced to be shot to death on the 7th of July. On September 10th last, these men assassinated Frank Frazier, Robinson Nelson and Elum Calbert.——The Chicago city ordinance of 1889, stopping poolselling and book-making at any point outside a regular race-track enclosure within the city limits, was sustained in a decision by Judge Wilkins, of the state Supreme Court.——Charley Keller and his wife were driving over the railroad tracks at Lima, O., when a switch engine backed upon them, demolishing the buggy and killing them both. John Steinbaugh and his son were driving across the same track when a train struck them, killing the horses, hurling the occupants about thirty feet, seriously injuring Steinbaugh and killing the boy.

L. B. Deaton, a farmer living on Tugalo river, which forms the boundry line between Georgia and South Carolina, killed a farm hand named Johnson, by shooting him with a shot gun.——Collins, Grayson & Co., fruit importers in Savannah, were burned out. Loss $12,000; partially insured.——Joe Mast, a butcher employed at G. Volland's meat shop in Zanesville, Ohio, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. This is the second suicide of butchers employed in this shop within a month. No cause assigned. ——Miller F. Long, a farmer of Napoleon, Ohio, was fatally stabbed by his sixteen year old son.——May Colvin, the horse thief, was captured on the Kansas boundary line.——Fire started in the big livery stable of Edward Nicholson in Leonardville, Kan., and it was very quickly destroyed, together with fourteen horses, among which were two valuable stallions. The fire got beyond control and swept away an entire block of stores, comprising half the business portion of the town. The loss will reach $30,000.——Miss Bridget Ryan, who owned a farm near Hinsdale, N. Y., was murdered. One of her employes is suspected.——Chen Ole Lum, a special ambassador from China to the United States, arrived in San Francisco.——A young man of the name of Claude Hartmen, while walking on the railroad track near Factoryville, Pa., was struck by a train and fatally injured.——The Brooklyn paper mill, owned by H. Philip & Co., was destroyed by fire. The company has been in the hands of a receiver for the past two weeks, and since then the works had been shut down. How the fire originated is a mystery.

Senator Leland Stanford died at his home, in Palo Alto.——Francis Spies, vice consul of Honduras, killed himself in New York.——At Williamsport, Pa., fire destroyed the saw mill of Payne, Cockran & Co. One of the boilers blew up, but no person was hurt. The loss is estimated at about $35,000.——Bishop Bonacum, of Lincoln, Neb., is being tried by Mgr. Satolli for alleged malfeasance in office.——At Madison, Wis., the home of L. Vandusen was destroyed by fire, one child was cremated, another badly burned, and a domestic, Theresa Rink, so badly burned that she is not expected to live. The fire was caused by the explosion of kerosene——Lewis Dreyfus, a wealthy business man, of Long Branch, blew out his brains.——David Kendall and Frank Templeman were overcome by gas while working in a well, near Morehead, Ky., and killed.——Dr. John Hood, of Aden, Tenn., killed Wm. Piper, his wife's paramour, by throwing a burning coal oil lamp at him.——The Southern California National Bank and the Los Angeles National Bank of Los Angeles, Cal., suspended.——The Citizens' Savings Bank of Portsmouth, O., made an assignment. Liabilities $300,000; assets $400,000.——In a freight train wreck near Prospect, O., on the Hocking Valley Railroad, three men were killed and a number injured.

CANNOT SELL VAGRANTS.

Missouri's Inhuman Practice at Last Declared Unconstitutional.

No more vagrants will be sold off the block in Missouri, the Supreme Court deciding that the law was unconstitutional.

Vagrants have recently been sold to the highest bidder at Mexico, Marshall, Fayette, and other points.

REV. DR. MCGLYNN, of New York, who was restored to his priestly functions by Archbishop Satolli, the papal legatee in the United States, was granted an audience by the Pope, who received him courteously. The priest is delighted with his reception.

SEN. STANFORD DEAD.

A Self-Made Man Who Became a Philanthropist.

Apoplexy the Trouble That Led to His Death.

United States Senator Leland Stanford, died Wednesday night at his residence in Palo Alto, Cal.

Senator Stanford was in the best of spirits the day before. He took a drive around his stockfarm, and seemed as well as ever. He went to bed soon after 10 o'clock, and about midnight his valet, going into the Senator's bedroom, discovered that he was dead.

It has been long evident that Senator Stanford's death was a question of but a short time. His symptoms were apoplectic, and his weight was increasing alarmingly. There was a stiffness about his legs that made walking an exceedingly difficult task. He could take only the slightest exercise.

Six months ago he sent for Dr. Curtis, of San Francisco. The doctor prescribed a heroic treatment, but the Senator was not ready to undergo such methods for the reduction of flesh and the restoration of his waning strength. His apoplectic symptoms increased and his situation became such as to create serious alarm. About six weeks ago it was found necessary to impose a severely plain diet upon him, and since that time his sole food has consisted of fried hashed meat, with hot water as the only liquid accompaniment.

The Senator rigidly adhered to the severe requirements of the physician, and it seemed for a time that its results were most beneficial, and might possibly effect a permanent cure. He expressed himself as much encouraged, and looked forward hopefully to the time when he could devote himself with renewed energy to public affairs and to the completion of certain cherished educational and benevolent enterprises. But his strength was not sufficiently great to respond to the demands upon it. His fundamental weakness suddenly manifested itself, and he passed quietly away.

SENATOR STANFORD'S CAREER.

Leland Stanford was born in Waterville, N. Y., on the 9th of March, 1824, and was brought up on a farm until he was 20 years of age, when he began to study law.

In 1849 he was admitted to the bar, and went to Port Washington, Wis., where he began to practice. A fire destroyed his law library and other property in 1852, and he started for California, where he soon became interested in gold mining with his three brothers. He settled in San Francisco in 1856 and engaged in mercantile business, soon amassing a large fortune.

In 1860 he was a delegate to the Chicago convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln and attracted public notice by his earnest advocacy of a Pacific railroad. When the Central Pacific Company was organized in 1861 he was chosen president, and in the same year he was elected Governor of California, serving through 1862 and 1863. He superintended the construction of the Pacific road, the engeering difficulties of which were much more formidable than they would be now, and succeeded in completing 530 miles in 293 days, driving the last spike at Promontory Point, Utah, on the 10th of May, 1869.

Later on he became interested in other railroads on the Pacific Slope, and displayed much energy in the development of the agricultural and manufacturing resources of California, constantly adding new millions to those which he had already accumulated. In 1885 he was elected to the United States Senate. His name is best known to the public in connection with the university which he founded at Palo Alto as a memorial of his son. He set aside $20,000,000 for this institution, and provided that all practical branches of education, such as bookkeeping, farming, civil engineering and telegraphy, should be taught there as well as the regular collegiate course.

Included in the trust fund for the maintenance of the university is an estate of 30,000 acres at Vina, Cala., which is said to be the largest vineyard in the world. Mr. Stanford was well-known also among sportsmen as a successful breeder of horses upon a large scale.

LIGHTNING AT A CIRCUS.

It Struck the Center Pole and Killed Seven People.

During a storm at River Falls, Wis., lightning struck the center pole of the circus tent of Ringling Brothers. Seven people were killed instantly, and quite a number injured, none of the latter fatally.

The killed are E. A. Dean, Eugene Reynolds, A. Carpenter, a 14-year-old son of O. P. Wiggins, a 12-year-old son of Cortis Aldrich, J. A. Glendenning, town clerk of Oak Grove, and an unknown boy.

The greatest consternation followed. The bodies of the dead were soaked through before they could be removed. As soon as possible the Ringling Brothers and their employees did everything in their power to alleviate the condition of the wounded. The dead bodies were taken down town and laid out on the floor of the engine house, where they where with the exception of the unknown boy, identified.

The scene was distressing. One elderly gentleman, the father of Young Dean, fainted, and was carried out of the engine house. The clothing on some of the dead was torn in shreds, while others presented no external evidence of the fatality except the awful scars and fixed, rigid features. The number of wounded is estimated all the way from ten to thirty. Most of them were taken home as soon as possible and are now doing well.

The presence of mind of the Ringlings and their employees prevented a stampede, which undoubtedly would have been attended with still greater fatalities. The crowd was held in check and the dead and wounded removed as soon as possible.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Bookkeeper Kills His Wife and Then Himself.

Ambrose S. Arnold, head bookkeeper for Benton Bros., grain commission merchants, Leavensworth, Kan., shot and mortally wounded his wife and then blew his brains out.

The family had just finished their Sunday dinner when Mr. Arnold in an excited manner demanded that his wife accompany him to his room upstairs as he wished to talk to her. Mrs. Arnold took alarm at her husband's actions, but finally consented to accompany him to his room. Arrived there, Arnold accused her of infidelity. Mrs. Arnold indignantly asserted her innocence, but her husband raising a revolver threatened to shoot her. She cooly folded her arms and dared him to carry out his threat. Leveling the weapon Arnold fired two shots into his wife's body, and then blew out his brains with the same weapon. Mrs. Arnold is mortally wounded and made an antemortem statement of the facts of the tragedy.

She has always been highly regarded in the community, and no one believes her husband had grounds for belief that she was unfaithful to him. Two girls, aged 5 years, twins, will be left alone in the world as a result of the tragedy.

CABLE SPARKS.

PRINCE BISMARCK favors an increase of the artillery in the German army.

THE present sugar crop of Cuba will be at least 20 per cent. smaller than last year.

FIVE thousand iron workers and miners at Kiando, 15 miles from Prague, Bohemia, are on a strike.

AT Chatham, Eng., a barge smashed into a boatload of soldiers, crushing and drowning three of the latter

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, of New York, who was injured by falling from a coach in Paris, is improving rapidly.

NINE deaths from a disease of a cholerale nature occurred at Alais, Department of Garc, Southern France.

HON. POWER FRENCH, who has twice served in different capacities in Washington, D. C., has been appointed British minister to Mexico.

THE leaders of the rival wings of the Irish parliamentary party are unable to agree upon a plan looking to the release of the Irish fund held by a Paris banker.

THE McCarthyite section of the Irish Parliamentary party rescinded the resolution which led to the withdrawal of Thomas Sexton from the House of Commons.

IT is reported that the Italian government in order to obtain an increased income, will grant a monopoly of the life and fire insurance companies of that company.

SINCE the Japanese Parliament in February last subsidized national steamship lines, arrangements have been made to establish fast lines to Europe and Australia.

COUNT GRUENNE, commander of an army corps in the middle Bohemian military district, was attacked by an insane medical student while walking on a street in Prague.

DEBATE on the fourth clause of section 1 of the Irish home-rule bill, forbidding the making of laws by the proposed Irish Legislature bearing upon religious matters, was begun in the House of Commons.

COUNSEL representing Great Britain before the Bering sea tribunal of arbitration have asked the court to find that the searches and seizures in Bering sea of British ships were made by authority of the United States.

LAWYERS in a number of Spanish towns removed their names from the cause list as a protest against the proposed action of the Spanish government to abolish district criminal courts. As a result cases pending before the courts are undefended.

LAUNCH OF THE MAINE.

Another One of Uncle Sam's Big Cruisers Afloat.

The big armored cruiser Maine, which has been building for nearly four years at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, slid quietly and slowly from the dry dock there Thursday at 3.30 P. M.

Early in the afternoon a force of workmen arrived on the scene and began knocking the stays from under the heavy vessel. A few were left to keep her in position. Then the work of filling the dock with water was begun. The caisson was slowly taken from its placed at the mouth of the dock and pulled around to one side. The water rushed in, and the hugh marine monster was in her element.

The big navy-yard tug Narkeeta then came puffing up. Lines were thrown out, caught and made fast, and at a signal from Captain Theodore F. Kane, who was in charge, the tug gave an answering whistle and began to move slowly ahead. The four-inch hawser which connected the two boats became taut, and the big cruiser began to move slowly, but steadily forward. In a minute she was clear of the dock, in which she had rested for nearly a year. The tug then pulled her down to the wharf at the foot of Main street.

The ship's engines, from the Quintard Iron Works, were completed some time ago, but delays in furnishing the vessel's armor will prevent her from having a sea trial for some time yet. That experiments with the engines might be had so that the builders might get their pay. Secretary Herbert ordered the Maine to be taken out of the dock and a steam trial made. It is expected to develop a speed of 17 knots.

BURGLARS GOT $8000.

An Old Man Who Had More Confidence in Himself Than the Banks.

J. Logan, an eccentric old bachelor living a few miles west of Greenville, Pa., was robbed of $8000. He had sold his farm some time ago but was afraid to trust the banks with the money. He carried it with him wherever he went.

During the night three masked men broke into his house and after a short struggle secured the money and made their escape. This was all the property that Mr. Logan had and leaves him destitute.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

THERE are 753 periodicals and newspapers in Russia, which contains a population of 100,000,000. According to statistics of 1892 there were 19,573 in this country and a population of only 65,000,000. The newspapers in Russia, however, are muzzled. They dare not print the news.

MR. VON MUMM, formerly of the German legation at Washington, but since transferred to Bucharest and then to Rome, is a zealous amateur photographer. Among the pictures carried away by him as mementos of his Washington sojourn was a collection of portraits of nearly every girl prominent in Washington society for the last half-dozen years.

EX-SENATOR WADE HAMPTON, now United States Railroad Commissioner, is in San Francisco, whither he has gone on a journey of Inspection of the Pacific roads. He has with him a party of about a dozen people, including his two daughters. He will go from San Francisco to Tacoma, and from there begin an examination eastward of the Northern Pacific.

THE venerable Robert C. Winthrop, who everything considered, is the most distinguished citizen of Massachusetts, is one of the summer cottagers at Nahant. Commenting on the fine old man's sprightliness at eighty-four a Boston journal says: "The man who takes the hand of Mr. Winthrope to day takes the hand that Wm. Wordsworth grasped, that was shaken by Samuel Rodgers and that found its way with acceptance into the hand of the Duke of Wellington. Of what other American can the same be said?"

CAPTAIN A. G. THOMSEN, commodore of Thingvalla line, has been knighted by the King of Denmark for his long and distinguished service as a merchant commander. Captain Thompsen's title is Knight of Dannebrog. The sailor-knight is now in command of the Thingvalla liner Amerika. The new knight has made 125 transatlantic voyages, and has never lost a life. He is genial, of middle age, with a curling brown beard and twinkling eye, rather below the medium stature, but a sailor all over, and a popular one at that.

THE scientific department of Yale University has just come into possession of a big meteor. It fell from the heavens last year in the Canon Diablo and was bought for $1 250 by some friends of the late Prof. Loomis, the late astronomer, who intended to have it inscribed in his memory. Prof. Newton says that examination of the meteor disclosed the presence of specimens of black and white diamonds. The other components of the meteor are iron and nickle, with modules of graphite and trillbite. The meteor weighs 835 pounds.

AN OPEN SUNDAY FAIR.

Chief Justice Fuller Says the Congress Cannot Close It.

Ex-Postmaster - General Wanamaker Wants the Fair Closed on Sundays.

Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, of the Supreme Court of the United States, sitting with Judges Bunn and Allen as the United States Court of Appeals, delivered an opinion reversing the decision of the United States Circuit Court closing the World's Fair on Sunday. The Court of Appeals declares that the United States government has no exclusive right or authority in the control of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Chief Justice Fuller orally announced that, in view of the many questions involved, the written opinions of himself and associates would be deferred, and that, owing to the importance of the interests at issue and the necessity for a speedy deliverance from the bench, a general decision would be then and there rendered. He first devoted his attention to the contention of counsel for the government, that the Court of Appeals had no jurisdiction in the premises, and, after reviewing the arguments at some length, declared the motion to dismiss the appeal overruled.

Coming down to the main question the court took the ground that the appropriation of $2,500,000 in souvenir coins by the United States government could not possibly be construed as a charity or as a charitable bequest. It was simply an appropriation for the assistance and benefit of the local corporation for the purpose of completing a work that affected the honor of the United States. As to the right of the United States to possession and control of the grounds the court held that the local corporation was in lawful and actual possession, and that this fact had been recognized by acts of the national legislature. The court repudiated the idea that the United States had any exclusive rights or authority in the premises, and concluded with the declaration that no tenable grounds had been shown for excepting the case under hearing, ordinary rules governing a court of chancery.

"Therefore," concluded the Chief Justice, "the order of the Circuit Court is reversed, and the case is remanded for any further proceedings not inconsistant with this ruling."

The deliverance of the Chief Justice had been listened to with a silence that was almost painful in its intensity, but after its conclusion there went up a great cheer from the crowd in attendance, which caused the Chief Justice to smile meaningly at his associates. The advocates of Sunday closing were considerably cast down over the result, but admitted inasmuch as the ruling was a unanimous one, there was no alternative but to meekly bow to the supreme authority of the United States judiciary.

Rev. L. McLean, secretary of the American Sabbath Union, while somewhat disappointed by the decision of the court, was not at all discouraged as to the ultimate success of the attempts to close the Fair on Sundays.

"This decision clears the way for the prosecution of the suit begun in the United States Court here by John Wanamaker and other stockholders in the exposition to prevent Sunday opening. The point has been made in this case just concluded that the World's Fair directors were willing to refund to the government the money obtained under the souvenir coin act in return for the privilege of keeping open on Sunday. Mr. Wanamaker and the World's Fair stockholders associated with him assert in their bill that such return of this money would cause them loss and impair their property interests as part owners of the exposition. This suit will now be pushed vigorously."

The World's Fair officials hardly had time to congratulate themselves on the victory in the United States Court of Appeals before a notice of a motion for another injunction was served upon them in the Wanamaker suit.

EARTHQUAKES.

Distinct Shocks Felt in South Carolina and Georgia.

A very distinct schock of earthquake was felt at Charleston, S. C., at 11:05 o'clock P. M. The vibrations seemed to be from east to west and lasted several seconds. No damage reported.

The shock served as a reminder of the terrible night of August 31, 1886, when Charleston and Summerville were shaken to their foundations and two-thirds of the buildings in Charleston were destroyed and thirty-eight persons lost their lives.

SAVANNAH, GA.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt here at 11:08 o'clock P. M. The vibrations lasted about four seconds and the movement from south to north. There was no rumble, but heavy vibration. Tall buildings shook perceptibly and windows rattled. Considerable excitement, but no damage reported.

AUGUSTA, GA.—A slight earthquake shock of about one second's duration was felt here.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A sharp earthquake shock was felt at 11:05 P. M., lasting ten seconds. The shock was accompanied by loud and continued rumblings and glasses on shelves shook loudly. The weather is quite cool and the atmosphere charged with electricity. The vibrating was from south to north.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—There was an earthquake shock here at 11:15 o'clock P. M., lasting but a few seconds. Hundreds of people were roused from sleep and many rushed in terror in the streets. Advices from Jacksonville report a similar disturbance.

A TRAIN SAVED BY A WOMAN

A Trestle Had Burned Out and She Stopped the Engine with a Flag.

What might have been a most disastrous wreck on the Illinois Central Railroad was prevented by a woman. The New Orleans limited passenger train, bound for Chicago with eight loaded coaches, when near Rantoul, running at a high speed, was flagged by a woman.

As soon as the train came to a standstill the crew was informed that a short distance ahead of them a trestle had burned out. The passengers made up a handsome purse of money and presented it to the woman.

A RAINMAKER KILLED.

Cannon Used in the Experiments Explodes With Fatal Results.

At Minneapolis a twelve-pound cannon which was being used in a rain-making experiment exploded, and Captain S. E. Redmond was instantly killed. Two of his assistants were seriously injured.

The cannon was sent to Minneapolis by Adjutant General Arts several days ago, and was in charge of Captain Redmond, who was in command of the local military company.

The explosion was caused by failure to swab the gun properly.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

WYOMING COUNTY has neglected to pay the legal expenses of the extradition of two murderers from Canada and the diplomatic relations of the Dominion with this country are threatened in consequence.

IN the Leechburg bank robbing and murder cases Charles Spaythe turned State's evidence and went on the stand. The trial resulted in the conviction of Dr. Wyckoff and Rhine, two of the accused, and the acquittal of Nick Kromer.

MRS. WILLIAM HARTZELL, of Bloomsburg, drowned herself in Fishing Creek. Her father and two brothers died the same way.

BAIL was fixed at $5,000 by Judge McClurg at Pittsburg for the release of W. P. Dysart, the Philadelphain whose escapade at Cheswick nearly resulted in a homicide.

Executive Commissioner Farquhar has withdrawn his resignation after a consultation with Governor Pattison, and has gone to Chicago to look after the State's interests at the Fair.

J. LOGAN of Greenville, afraid to trust the banks, carried $8,000 with him and was robbed of it all by burglars.

THE lice pest in Lancester county is succumbing to sulphu fumigation.

COMMENCEMENT exercises at Lafayette, Lehigh, Swathmore, Pennsylvania, and Muhlenburg Colleges were inaugurated by baccalaureate sermons to the graduating classes.

AT Zion's Lutheran Church, in Manheim, the Feast of Roses in memory of Baron Stiegel, who gave a large tract of land to the church in Colonial days, was celebrated. Congressman Brosius was the orator of the day.

The jewelry store of Frank L. Benner, of Hazleton, although under the surveillance of a watchman, was entered and robbed of many valuable articles.

CHARLES SPAYTHE, who with three companions, robbed the Leechburg bank and killed Councilman Shaffer, was convicted of murder in the second degree at Kittanning.

GEO. GOSSAR, of Delano, was attacked by tramps near South Easton and because he refused to give up his money was shot by one of his assailants in the right temple. His injury is not serious.

MAX MEINDEL, a young man living in Altoona, who was struck on the skull by a baseball, died from the effects of his injuries.

FRANK HASTER, while drunk at a festival near Churchtown, near Carlisle, shot and killed George Eckerd.

A LARGE meeting of the railroad men of Pennsylvania was held at Scranton to organize a general Legislative Board for the State.

ARTHUR PHILLIPS, aged 14, was drowned in the river near Wilkesbarre while bathing. He was learning to swim and with Frank Pugh, aged 11, ventured beyond his depth. Pugh can swim and he made a gallant attempt to rescue his companion. Twice as they were near the shore Phillips became frightened and sunk Pugh and both went down. Pugh finally became so exhausted that he could do nothing but float and barely managed to keep himself above water until rescuers arrived. In the meantime Phillips was drowned. The body was recovered.

THE last weekly school savings deposit for the school term, 1892-'93, was made at Pottstown and amounted to $166.66. The total for three weeks in June being $396.25. Pottstown was the first place in Pennsylvania to adopt the school saving system which was done in January 1, 1890, and the grand total deposits since aggregate $29,527.88.

DR. E. N. GLOVER, of Moscow, is defendant in a sensational suit for $500,000 damages which is now on trial. Nathan Druckenmiller is the plaintiff and he charges the doctor with having alienated the affections of his wife. It is claimed that while Druckenmiller was living at Bangor, Carbondale and other towns Dr. Glover effected his purpose.

W. P. DISERT, who said he came from Philadelphia, was caught in a house near Pittsburg, which he is suspected of having entered to commit a burglary, and, before he could be dislodged, kept 100 men at bay for many hours.

THE wife of Rev. George E. Kunkle, a Lutheran minister in Mechanicsburg, committed suicide by hanging.

ONE hundred cents on the dollar has at last been paid to depository in the First National Bank of Clearfield.

FIVE WERE KILLED.

Terrific Explosion of Gas in a Wilkesbarre Coal Mine.

Five miners were killed and three injured by a terrific explosion of gas in the No. 1 shaft of the Susquehanna Coal Company at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

The men were working in one of the lower gangways some distance from the other workings, and it is supposed that a door was left open through the carelessness of some of the men, causing the air current to be shut off and gas to accumulate. It was probably fired by the naked lamp of one of the men.

The explosion was terrific and swept everything before it; the tracks for some distance were torn up and the iron twisted into every imaginable shape. Huge props were blown about like straws. Cars loaded with coal were carried down the gangway like paper bags, tearing down props and timbering, and in the midst of the general devastation the eight unfortunate men were hurled about, crushed, torn and burned by the fierce force and torrid flame of the explosion.

The blast was heard throughout the mine and the men in the other workings, not knowing the extent of the accident, made a rush for the main shaft and were drawn up the 900 feet to the surface as quickly as the powerful engines could hoist them. At the top of the shaft, out of danger, order was soon restored, and the hardy workers who, a few minutes before had rushed from their chambers, volunteered as rescuers and were formed into relief parties of ten each.

John Weisgable, one of the least severely injured, was able to talk. He said he was working in a breast near the face of the gangway when the explosion occurred. He did not know what caused it, but supposed one of the five dead men, who were working some distance further in, ignited the gas with his naked lamp. He did not know how the gas collected, but said he believed one of the doors was left open and an air current changed. All the injured will recover.

THE bodies of the Prussians who fell at Stall in 1870 were delivered to German troops by French regiments and were taken across the border and reburied.

TOWNS LAID WASTE.

Forest Fires Devastate Villages in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The Villages of Mountain Iron and Iron City Wiped Out.

The result of a year of enterprise on the Mesaba range has been wiped out in a single day. Advices received at Duluth indicate that the towns of Virginia and Mountain Iron has been destroyed and that Biwabik was partially if not entirely wiped out. It is impossible to estimate the loss, but it will approximate $1,000,000, and several thousand people are homeless.

For three weeks the range has been in danger. Forest fires have been burning on all sides of the new mining towns, and only by the greatest effort has the disaster been so long averted.

Saturday the first news was received which indicated any serious danger. Up to this time the range towns had fought the fire for themselves, and had so far as possible kept the news of their danger from reaching the outside world, for fear that their prospects might be injured. On Saturday evening General Manager Philbin, of the Mesaba and Northern road, received advices which convinced him that the danger was imminent, and he went to Virginia to look after the interest of his road, which touches most of the mining towns. The fire at this time was all about the village, but there was every reason to believe it could be kept under control.

During the morning a strong wind blew up and the greater part of the range was doomed. The first news came from General Manager Philbin, who telegraphed to President Merritt, of the road:

"Men, women, and children loaded on ore cars ready to leave. For God's sake send us aid."

At nearly the same time messages were received from the other range towns.

The operator at Mountain Iron telegraphed that the town was burning, and the Duluth and Iron Range operator at Biwabik wired to President Greaninger of his road, "Goods removed from depot. Good by."

Since that time the wires to Biwabik have been down. The Mesaba officials state their advices are that Biwabik has been saved, but the indications are that the village has shared the fate of Virginia.

Later Mr. Philbin telegraphed: "The whole town of Virginia, including freight-house, is burned."

In Duluth the news was followed by immediate preparations to care for the hundreds of homeless people. A special train was ordered out by President Greaninger, of the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad, and carloads of provisions were also ordered sent.

The last advice from the vicinity of Virginia are that 1,100 people, mostly women and children, have been loaded in ore cars and will be brought to Duluth. President Spencer, of the council, the acting mayor, has authorized a gift of $1,000 from the city and all the provisions that may be needed for immediate relief. Ample aid will be offered the suffering people.

Latest advices add Merritt to the list of towns burned. It was a village of 200 people, and was only about a mile from Biwabik.

ASHLAND, WIS.—Iron River, a thriving lumber town of over 2,000 population, twenty miles from Ashland, is likely to be entire ly wiped out. The fire caught in the outskirts of the village from forest fires, destroying the new schoolhouse, Congregational and Roman Catholic churches, and Hessey & Hatton's big warehouse.

Forest fires have been raging all through Northern Wisconsin, causing the hot air to sweep that section like hot winds in the desert. Washburn had a close shave, and fire has made a heavy sweep in and about White River.

It is likely to sweep on south and burn millions of feet of standing pine. It was only a year ago that Iron River was entirely destroyed by fire. The town had just completed a system of waterworks.

The latest advices from Iron River state that the town is gone. The wires on the Northern Pacific and Omaha Railroad are all down, the poles being burned away by the fire.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES

THE body of Schaffner, the missing Chicago banker, was found in Lake Michigan, near Chicago.

HARRY BOYD and Fred. McDowell were drowned in the Allegheny river at Pittsburg. Their boat upset.

FIVE men were injured, one fatally, by the wreck of a freight train on the Nickel plate Road at Hamburg, N. Y.

THE French Catholic Church at St. Anne, Ills., was struck by lightning and damaged to the extent of $30,000.

WM. FISHER, Albert Greene and two unknown men were killed by the explosion of a boiler in a mill at St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

A LOSS of about $200,000 was caused by a fire which partially destroyed the Merion & Morgan Parafline Company's works at Cleveland, Ohio.

THE brake of an Ashland avenue, Chicago, street car broke on a steep grade, and getting beyond control, crashed into a fireplug. Five persons were injured, one fatally.

CAPTAIN JOHN GORHAM, and a crew of five men, from the fishing schooner Piuritustah, of Marblehead, were lost in the fog while in their dories. The cook took the schooner to Boston.

THE body of Edward Slavin, aged 24 years, was found lying on the tracks of the Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad at Wilmington, Del. The head was completely severed from the body.

AT Moravia, Iowa, while Mrs. Patterson's son, aged 16 years, was cleaning his rifle, the weapon was accidentally discharged, the bullet piercing his mother's heart, causing instant death.

A PASSENGER train on the Delphos branch of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad collided with an electric car at Dayton, Ohio. Four people were hurt, one dying subsequently.

WHILE at work on top of a pole, at St. Louis, S. C. Love, a lineman, fell into a network of live electric light wires, and was burned to death before his fellow workmen could extricate him.

THE steamboat Cepheus struck a rock in Flushing Bay, Long Island, and had four holes stove in her hull. The 500 passengers on board were safely landed and the boat was run ashore to prevent her from sinking.

KILLED BY A BASEBALL.

A Young Man at Altoona, Pa., Succumbs to His Injuries.

Max Meindel, the young man who was struck on the left temple by a pitched ball in a game at Juniata Park, Altoona, died at his home on Seventeenth street, that city.

The physicians who attended Meindel stated his death was caused by a fracture of the skull and a rupture of a bloodvessel in the head. Meindel's mother, who is a widow, take's her son's death very hard, and it is feared she may lose her mind.

A TRAIN on the Ohio Southern Railroad jumped the track at Harris's curve, near Storm's Station, Ohio. The fireman was badly injured, and eight passengers received cuts and bruises.

IF IT COULD BE.

If I could hold your hands to-night,
For just a little while and know
That only I of all the world,
Possessed them so.

A slender shape in that old chair,
If I could see you here to-night;
Between me and the twilight pale—
So light and frail.

Your cold white dress its folding lost
In one broad sweep of shadowy gray;
Your weary head just drooped aside,
The sweet old way.

Bowed like a flower-cup dashed with rain
The darkness crossing half your face,
And just the glimmer of a smile
For one to trace.

If I could see your eyes that reach
Far out into the furthest sky,
Where, past the trail of dying suns,
The old years lie;

Or touch your silent lips to-night
And steal the sadness from their smile
And find the last kiss they have kept
This weary while.

If it could be, oh, all in vain
The restless trouble of my soul
Sets, as the great tide to the moon,
Toward your control!

In vain the longing of the lips,
The eye's desire, and the pain;
The hunger of the heart. Oh, love,
Is it in vain?

—[All the Year Round.

A Man in a Dream.

BY CHARLES W. HOOKE.

In an eddy of the great stream which ebbs and flows along Broadway I found myself one afternoon unexpectedly face to face with my very good friend, Dr. Adolph Mayer. As we stood there talking, suddenly the doctor stretched forth his hand and drew one whom he knew out of the river of strangers. Thus I became acquainted with Mr. Clarence Hall, whom, presently, the current bore away again.

Dr. Mayer had seized rather eagerly, I thought, the opportunity for this introduction, and so I was not surprised that he should ask me, when Hall had gone, what had been my impression of his friend.

"He is a handsome fellow," said I, "and looks like an athlete."

"True; but as to his manner?"

"He seemed preoccupied. I thought at first that he might be deaf, because I noticed that you pronounced the introductory form with unusual distinctness."

"His hearing is all right."

"Yes, I soon perceived that the trouble was in his faculty of directing his attention. He gave me the idea of a man in a dream."

"You have hit it exactly," exclaimed Dr. Mayer, "that's just what he is."

I could hardly take the doctor's statement literally. Somnambulism on Broadway at 4 o'clock in the afternoon would be too great a wonder.

"Do you mean that he is in love?" I asked.

"He is in love," was the reply, "but that is only a part of the dream. It was not even the beginning of it."

"I don't understand."

"Of course you don't; but come, you shall hear the whole story. There's no objection to my telling it to you. This case is the most remarkable in my experience, and the story will be worth your time."

We walked to the doctor's office, which was near by, and there I stretched myself in his great "operating chair," and listened at my ease.

"Hall was poor at 21, when he came out of college," Dr. Mayer began. "He was alone in the world. The best offer of work which he received—and it wasn't a good one by any means—brought him to this city. He had an artistic nature, and, as I believe, great literary ability; but, bless you, he couldn't have made car fare out of it. So he became a bank clerk.

"He had a great craving for wealth; not for the luxuries it would bring, but for the opportunities. Studious leisure was what he wanted. He was not the man to write poetry in a garret, and he knew it. There was no disguising the fact that dull, hard labor made him wretched, and he was one of those who can no more produce that good thing of which the seed is in them without happiness, than a tree can bear its fruit without sunshine. During his two years' servitude in the bank he did not once put pen to paper except in the routine of his daily toil.

"But such an imagination as his would find an expression somehow. In his case the creative power wrought day dreams. We all indulge ourselves in these delusions more or less. He would be a poor creature who could not tell himself a better story than the pointless, threadbare, barren tale of life. When too much weariness denies us sleep we gain at least a counterfeit of peace by painting restful scenes; we are the stronger, I dare say, for fancied heroisms. This is the natural remedy for the nausea of existence, and it is good, no doubt, in small doses. But Clarence Hall carried the practice to dangerous excess. He established a regular dual consciousness. He was jostled by the crowd in an L train and at the same time he floated on the Bay of Naples; he worked in the bank at $10 a week and spent his entire revenues with lavish hand in the bright world of fancy.

"I did not know him then, but he has told me that he could banish reality from every place but one, and that was his little room on the East Side. There he led but one life, and that was torture. His most wretched moment of the day was that in which consciousness returned to him after sleep. It was then that the dull walls stared at him and the tawdry furniture mocked him and the hard truth was like a clenched fist shaken in his face.

"Elsewhere, however, he was not unhappy. His dreams at last had taken definite form; they had become unified into something like a Chinese drama, which requires a month for its performance. He became rich in the first scene, and always in the same way—by inheritance from a relative of whom he had never heard. Then came a luxury at home, then travel and finally love. He would 'keep his place, in this dream as one does in a book, and if driven into reality for a few minutes he would then pick up the thread of dreamland's story, where he had laid it down.

"It was a great grief to him that he could not dream in his room. He got a horror of the place, and at last he came to believe that another, though equally meager in its furnishings, might not have the same baleful effect upon him. He boarded with a widow, Mrs. Rogers, a good woman who worked hard to support two or three children. She regarded Hall as a model boarder, and wept copiously when he announced his intention of going away. She offered to reduce her charges, to give him better furniture; to do anything in reason. Her terms were much more reasonable than he could possibly find elsewhere and he knew it, but superstition had taken hold of him and he could not stay. That room had become to him a prison, of which 'Reality' was the warden."

Dr. Mayer paused to light a fresh cigar.

"So that's his case," said I. "He is practically insane, I suppose. Delusions of grandeur, and paresis just beginning to get its grip on him. Heavens, but it's a pity! He is certainly one of the handsomest men I ever saw, and a gentleman, as one may see at a glance. Strange how his delusion has stamped itself upon him. He has dreamed of wealth and gained the bearing of a young Cræsus."

"Well, as to that," said the doctor, "he really is rich."

"Then his dream came true? at least as to the money?"

"Yes, and the event was surprisingly like the dream. Just as he was ready to move away from Mrs. Rogers' house his fortunes changed. It was an inheritance, and it ran up into the millions. The legal business was done through Webster & Hathaway. I knew Webster well.

"The demeanor of Hall was such that the lawyers doubted his sanity. In the first place he seemed to know all about it without being told. Webster broke the news to him, and Clarence did not move a muscle. Finally he said he had been expecting it for a long time. Now, Webster had every reason to believe that Clarence had never before heard of Leonard Hall, the Brazilian merchant, whose fortune had been so strangely laid at his feet. Oh, yes, Clarence had known all about it; he had, indeed, already selected bachelor apartments suited to his ample means; he had gone the day before to assure himself that they were still vacant. Webster took occasion to verify this statement the next day. There was no doubt about it. Clarence had called at the Croisic and had examined a suite. He had carried his dreams so far into reality.

"At this stage of the proceedings I was asked to look the young man over. I made his acquaintance and examined him at leisure. Well, he was insane, but I could not bring myself to say so. My report to Webster was such that Hall got his money.

"I should have said it would have cured him," said I. "Knowing that he is rich, why should he dream?"

"It would have cured him, as you say," remarked Dr. Mayer. "The trouble is that he doesn't know it."

"Doesn't know that he is rich?"

"No, he thinks that it is all a dream. He has no notion that the luxuries by which he is surrounded are realities."

"But does he not believe you when you tell him so?"

"Unfortunately, he doesn't believe that I am a reality. He thinks that I am a creature of the imagination. Doubtless he has the same thought of you."

"But other people must be continually contradicting his delusion."

"No; for they are not aware of it. Until I told you, no mortal but myself suspected it. You noted his dreamy air, but it would never have led you to guess the truth. You see he acts like a sane man; his life is incredibly well-ordered. He has a great advantage in his two years' preparation for the joys and responsibilities of wealth. His dream developed in his mind till the follies were eradicated from it. They could not fasten themselves upon him, for they were only the shadows of follies cast upon the golden dust of dreamland. He passed on into a clearer light. I tell you, Maynard, he's a model young——"

"Lunatic," I hastily supplied the word. "Can nothing be done for him?"

"I don't know. Time may do something, but whether good or evil, I'll be hanged if I know. Talking won't help him. I've laid his own case before him with bare, scientific accuracy, and again with poetical trimming. But what's the use, when he believes me to be a creature of his own brain?"

"Why trouble him at all? Is he not happy?"

"No, Maynard, he isn't. He believes himself to be insane, but that does not grieve him. On the contrary, he is glad of it. His chief trouble is the fear that he will recover his reason, and find himself once more a clerk."

"What is your theory?"

"It is simply a habit of thought hardened into a delusion. Thought is nothing but a phenomenon accompanying certain chemical and physical changes. Something starts it in a certain direction, and it tends to keep on. Take a simple natural process as an illustration: Rock candy is made by crystallizing sugar that has been dissolved in water. The crystals will be very small if you let them alone; but put a piece of string into the water, giving the process something to start with, and big, clear crystals result. Some string of association was dropped into his mind when those little dreams began to form, and, behold, they took greater size, and new and beautiful shapes."

"And the cure?"

"If I could find just what that string was I might pull it out and start the process going in the other way; but——"

He paused and shook his head.

"You don't believe that you can find it?" said I.

"Perhaps I may, but shall I dare to use the knowledge? He might go stark mad. He would unquestionably feel a tendency to suicide. I don't know just what will come of it. At present I am studying him, and doing nothing else in his case."

"You spoke of his being in love."

"Yes; there was a woman in his dreams, and it seems that he has found her. She lives in New Haven. I have met her, and she is a most beautiful and charming girl. Clarence, of course, has no thought that she really exists. He thinks that his fancy has created her."

"Does she know of his condition?"

"She does not," replied the doctor. "It is one of the gravest problems of the case. Should I tell her?"

"In honor he should do so. You say he knows that he is crazy, and surely he is a gentleman."

"But, my dear fellow, how can he feel a moral obligation of that sort regarding a creature of his brain? It has never occurred to him that she needed to be informed. She is one of the spectres in the ghostly country he inhabits. Why should he talk to her as if she was a visitor from the real world?"

"This is too much for me," said I. "But then, why should I expect to understand at once a case that you have been studying for months?"

"Almost a year," said Dr. Mayer. "But what do you think of it?"

I gave it up, as the phrase goes. I could form no opinion as to the probable result.

"Keep me informed of every phase of the case," said I, in parting with the doctor. "I am deeply interested."

Some weeks passed before I again met Dr. Mayer. When we met my first question touched upon Hall.

"Is there anything new in the case?" I asked.

"Everything is new," he replied.

Then he put on the cloak of his professional manner which disguises sentiment. I perceived at once that something unusual had happened to Hall, and that my friend had been deeply affected by it.

"Death," said I to myself, "and probably by his own hand."

Again we were in the doctor's study, and I in my old place ready to listen.

"You remember," Dr. Mayer began, "that I told you of Clarence's love. The young lady in question was Miss Charlotte Warren, of New Haven."

"Daughter of Sam Warren, president of the Connecticut Northern Railroad? I have met her. She is by all odds the prettiest girl in the State."

"I honestly believe she is. Well, Clarence used to call on her about three times a week. They were engaged, of course. Last Friday evening he was in New Haven and he remained at the house later than usual. In fact, when he took his departure there wasn't much time in which to catch his train. He believed that by running he could make better time than by riding. So he took a straight cut for the station. His way one point led him through a rather 'tough' part of the city and brought him upon an exciting adventure.

"It seems that a little fellow who was out late selling papers was being tormented by a big brute for what reason I didn't learn. I guess that innate cussedness was the only real explanation. Clarence interfered to save the boy, at the risk of losing his train. He didn't risk anything else, as you know, having seen him. Somehow the 'tough' didn't see Clarence quite so clearly. His name, I remember, was McGee. Well, Mr. McGee resented Clarence's interference. Clarence was perfectly cool. To him it was only a dream and could have but one termination. He seized Mr. McGee and in a second the ruffian was standing on his head in the mud. He got upon his feet again and drew a pistol. Clarence took it away from him and, lifting him clear of the ground, rammed him head foremost into an empty ash barrel. When Mr. McGee had extricated himself he appeared to be satisfied.

"'You run home, now,' said Clarence to the little boy.

"'I daren't,' said the boy, 'he'll foller me an' lick me.'

"This view of the case appeared quite reasonable to Clarence. He looked at McGee and then at the boy and quickly made his decision.

"'I'll go with you,' said he. They passed through many dirty streets, and still the boy said home was a long way off. 'You can go alone, now,' said Clarence. 'That fellow can't find you.' For answer the boy pointed in the direction whence they had come. On the other side of the street a bulky figure stood in the shadow. 'So he's after us,' said Clarence. 'He ain't after you,' said the boy, grinning; 'he's had all he wants o' you. It's me he's after.'

"So they went on together, and at last arrived at the door of a fairly-good house. Here Clarence would have said good-night, but the boy begged him to go in and receive his mother's thanks. In the little fellow's eyes Clarence had become a hero. The sound of their voices brought a woman to the door. The boy instantly poured forth his story, and the woman's gratitude was unbounded. She did not, however, neglect to scold the boy for remaining out so late, against her oft-repeated orders, as she declared. She prevailed upon Clarence to come into the house for a minute, and there, in the light of the lamp, he found himself face to face with his former landlady, Mrs. Rogers.

"She new him instantly, and renewed with greater fervor the expression of her gratitude.

"'So you didn't recognize Harry,' she cried. 'Well, he has grown wonderfully since we moved down here.'

"She told him the entire family history of course, and it was nearly 2 o'clock when he rose to go. But she wouldn't hear of such a thing. He couldn't find his way back, he would be robbed and murdered; he must be half tired to death. One at least of these arguments was valid; it would have been very hard for him to find his way to the station. So the upshot was he consented to spend the night in Mrs. Rogers' spare room. He was asleep as soon as he touched the bed, and daylight had long since come when he awoke.

"For some minutes the shadow of sleep oppressed him, and then slowly, with deadly accuracy of detail, the present scene made itself perceived. He lay in the same rude bed, the same dull, yellow walls stared at him, the same tawdry furniture mocked him. He had returned to the old life. The dream was done.

"By what device of Satan it happened that the room was almost an exact reproduction of that in which he had suffered in the old days, I cannot say, but such was the case. The Rogers family had brought their furniture with them from New York, and had stocked the 'spare room' with their best, which had been Clarence's in the days of his poverty.

"He did not question the immediate evidence of his senses. That room had been the hardest link in the chain which had bound him to reality. He could not dream there. He had dreamed of escaping from it, and of living in uninterrupted fancy for months. The wealth, the freedom, the love that he had found in dreamland were taken from him in a second.

"I do not wonder at what followed. Clarence arose, and, having partly dressed, sat down beside the table in the center of the room and buried his face in his hands. He has as much courage as most men, I think, but not enough to bear this. Mind you, his delusion was his life. He was situated just as you would be if everything you care for in the world was suddenly taken from you. The limit of his endurance was reached."

The doctor paused and seemed to enjoy the spectacle of my impatience.

"Suicide," said he at last, "is largely a matter of opportunity. If, for instance, the pistol which Clarence had taken from his assailant the previous evening had not been lying on the table before him he might not have come to a decision so promptly; he might never have brought his mind to it. Even with this deadly weapon ready to his hand he did not yield at once. He pushed the pistol away, and half turning from the table again leaned upon his hand and thought. I pity him for what must have passed in his mind—

"Slowly the arm which had supported his head straightened out. He did not look at the table, but his fingers groped upon it, seeking something. Suddenly they closed upon —"

"You don't mean it!" I exclaimed, unable to restrain myself longer. "The pistol—"

"No, my boy, not the pistol. They closed upon my hand, and I put into it all the friendly pressure, all the sign of my compassion, all the promise of my never-failing help, that the spirit of nature, our mother, granted me at that supreme moment. He cried out hoarsely, fell forward into my arms and wept like a child.

"For a minute my suspense was awful. Would he go stark mad? Not a bit of it.

"He was cured right then and there. And the secret is simple enough. He had originally lost his reason because of the coincidence of his leaving that room and the receipt of his fortune. He had gradually brought himself to believe that if he could leave Mrs. Rogers' house he could dream always. He had left it and instantly had found his expectations realized. He was rich thenceforth. So the conclusion was that the room had held him to reality.

"When, therefore, he found himself back in it he believed that reality had returned upon him. Nothing which he had ever seen in that room had been a delusion. When, therefore, he saw me there he accepted the fact of my existence. And when I told him that his wealth, his freedom and his love were real he believed me. He is to-day as sane as you are."

There was a long silence. Then I asked. "How did you happen to be there?"

"I found that Clarence had not returned to his rooms that night. I traced him to New Haven, heard the story of the boy's rescue, guessed where he was and hurried there, urged by fear that some familiar object in that house would be the death of him, and the event showed that my fears were not ill-founded. If he had waked that morning five minutes earlier I should have found him dead."—[Phila. Press.

RELIABLE RECIPES.

STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE.—Strawberry shortcake should not be made of cake dough or batter. Also plain biscuit dough with a little additional butter is better than the richer piecrust form. Sift one quart of flour and two teaspoons of baking powder together; rub into this four ounces of butter, add a small teaspoon of salt and sufficient milk to make a soft dough; roll out as lightly as possible nearly an inch thick. Bake in a quick oven until done—about twenty minutes; then split through with a cord; never use a knife. Butter the open halves generously and lay the berries as thickly as possible on the lower one. Put the other on top and dust heavily with sugar. The berries should first be stemmed, very slightly mashed and well sugared. If they are too large slice them with a silver knife. Do not prepare them too long before serving, however, as they become pulpy. The shortcake should be set in the mouth of a cool oven a few moments. Serve with a pitcher of rich cream.

THE BASIS OF GOOD COFFEE.—An ideal cup of coffee can, it is said, be made only in one way. The coffee must be the best quality and must be roasted and ground immediately and used as quickly as possible. Connoisseurs in coffee assure us that it is out of the question to make this beverage absolutely perfect out of factory roasted coffee that has been allowed to stand in the open air any number of hours; and in addition, one might say such a thing as a good cup of coffee from that which is purchased ready ground is quite an impossibility. The fine aroma of the berry evaporates in a very short time. Given the freshly roasted and ground coffee, an earthen coffee-pot heated very hot by being filled with boiling fresh water, which must be filled out again, and a coffee-bag strainer. Then put in the coffee, ground very fine, almost to a powder; pour upon it boiling water, not merely hot, cover tightly, and allow the coffee to filter through. Have ready the cups, heated by pouring boiling water in them, put in the required quantity of cream and sugar, then fill up with the distilled nectar from the coffee pot, and one has a beverage that is a revelation. Never expect good results from poor coffee or lukewarm water and half-cold utensils.

A PROPOSED barn at Laural Hill Farm, Trenton, Wis., will be an immense affair, with a quarter of a mile track under shelter and water pipes running to all parts, supplied by a tank on the roof.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE last census reports of the population of Scotland, which show a male population of 1,942,717 and 2,082,930 females, are full of most suggestive and interesting statistics. Of the total male population at the date of the census, 1,288,880 were single, 589,820 were married, and 64,017 were widowers; or, of the whole 66.344 per cent. are single, 30.361 per cent. married, and 3.295 per cent. widowers. The female population in regard to conjugal condition were distributed thus: 63.141 per cent. single, 28.977 wives, and 7.882 widows. The percentage of married men to the total male population is 30.361, and of wives to the female population 28.977. The minimum marriageable age is held to be fifteen years, and the total of males above fifteen years number 1,216,972, of whom 563,135 are single, 589,820 married, and 64,017 are widowers—that is, 46 274 per cent. of them are single, 48.466 per cent. married and 5.260 per cent. widowers, or in every 100,000 there are 46,274 bachelors, 48,466 husbands, and 5,260 widowers. The females above fifteen years of age number in all 1,376,450, of whom 608,704 are single, 603,573 married, and 164,173 widows; i. e., 44.223 per cent. of the whole are single, 43.850 per cent. married, and 11.927 per cent. widows; or, in every 100,000 there are 44,223 spinsters, 43,850 wives, and 11,927 widows. The females in Scotland aged above fifteen years are in excess of the males at the same age by 159,478. There are 100,156 more widows in the country than widowers, the percentage of the widowers to the total males over fifteen years being 5.3, that of the widows to the total females at like age being 12.0.

MR. FREDERICK E. SAWARD recently published his annual book regarding coal production, prices, etc. It contains many facts of interest to the general public. The annual product of Great Britain is 85,000,000 gross tons, Germany 90,000,000, and the United States 140,000,000. The coal area of the United States is more than three times that of the rest of the world combined. Pennsylvania furnishes the largest output of anthracite coal, the amount in 1892 being 41,833,320 gross tons. The same State also has the finest field of bituminous coal in the country, and this is supplied to the Middle and Eastern States for gas making, iron smelting, steam making, and also to the ocean steamers. Twenty-seven of the States and Territories of the United States produce coal, the total output of 1892 being 154,996,666 tons. The United States uses yearly about 40,000,000 tons of anthracite, and this consumption increases at the rate of 4 per cent, per annum. Given an annual product of 60,000,000 tons the United States' known supply would last for about 100 years. There are, however, deposits of coal being constantly discovered in different parts of the country. In the State of Washington, for instance, during the last few years very valuable coal fields have been discovered, the extent of which is estimated at 675,000 acres. In some of the other Pacific coast States and Territories coal has been discovered in large quantities. Up to the present time the importations of coal into this country have been very small, but it is expected that the amount will be increased somewhat owing to an American corporation having secured control of the Nova Scotia mines.

NEW YORK'S new paper, Daily America, says that the story that the Emperor William has ordered a perfectly modeled small steel fortress from Krupp in order that the royal children may play at war with realistic equipment and accessories, and that the fortress will cost $250,000 is not wholly without parallel in this country, at least so far as extravagant expenditure for children on the part of parents is concerned. Last summer, for example, one of Dr. Seward Webb's children was thrown from a horse and the Doctor determined that he would provide against accidents of that kind in the future. In pursuance of this resolution he put a gang of workmen on a six-acre lot and had it thoroughly dug up. When it was dug up to the depth of two feet he had all the stones picked out and the ground thoroughly harrowed. Then he had the most spirited horse in his stable led out, put the boy on the horse's back and turned the horse and the boy loose in the six-acre lot which had been so elaborately prepared. It was "a soft thing" and the boy, although he was thrown repeatedly, learned finally how to stick on, and to-day is a bold and fearless rider. It was an expensive way to learn how to ride, but the object was accomplished.

WHILE scientific railroad experts have been discussing the theoretical possibility of running trains at 100 miles an hour, practical railroaders have been quietly taking that standard as a point of departure for new efforts. The record of 112½ miles an hour just made by an engine on the New York Central is the best exhibit yet offered for the Transportation Department of the World's Fair. It seems safe to predict that within five years there will be regular trains on the principal trunk lines of the East running on the schedule time of 100 miles an hour, and that the Overland Flyer will reach forty.

A DRUMMER for a firm of jewelers lost a (checked) trunk in an Illinois railroad accident. The Hartford Courant says it was the kind of a trunk in which jewelry drummers carry their samples, and its contents were worth $7,000. He brought suit and recovered judgment for the full amount of the loss. The railroad company carried the case up. Now the supreme court of the United States "reverses" the court below, sets aside the judgment and lays it down as law that the railroad company's check and liability cover only the personal effects of the drummer—his shirts, collars, cuffs, etc. As for the destroyed jewelry, he and his employers must arrange that matter between themselves; it is no concern of the common carrier's.

THE periodical controversy about the origin of the Confederate battle-flag has broken out again in a Southern newspaper, to which W. W. Davies, "messenger to the late President Davis," writes: "The stars and bars were used at Bull Run, and on account of its similarity to the old Union flag caused some confusion, and it was found that some change should be made; hence the adoption of what is now known as the battle-flag. This battle flag was not designed by Gen. Beauregard, as generally believed, but he was one of three who accepted the design."

THE last letter written by George Washington has recently been sold at auction in Philadelphia for $850. It was offered for sale by Arthur Appeltofft, formerly of the revenue steamer Crawford, for a Swedish lady to whom it descended, after many vicissitudes, from Captain John Scholl. It was given to the latter by the recipient, James Anderson, of Norfolk, Va., in 1800. The letter is dated December 13, 1799, the day before Washington's death, and relates to business connected with the farms near Mount Vernon, and to the construction or repair of cattle pens.

IT TAKES two months and a half for forty clerks to count the money in the Treasury at Washington. That looks to the New York Tribune as if we were scarcely as "bad off" as one might suppose from the way the Government has been scraping gold together.

LAST year 2,750 persons sent in claims for the maple sugar bounty offered by the Government. This year 3,950 persons are entitled to bounties, and they will receive in the aggregate about $70,000.

AN extraordinary phenomenon has been noticed in Southwestern Russia. The mice, which have infested not only the fields but the towns and villages for years, have entirely disappeared.

Plants Which Can See.

Darwin, in his book on "Movement in Plants," is of opinion that many plants may be said to have sight, and the investigations of other famed botanists have confirmed him. An Indian botanist relates the following remarkable incident: "I was sitting in the varanda with one foot against a large pillar, near to which grows a large kind of covolvulus. Its tendrils were leaning over the veranda, and to my surprise I noticed that they were visibly turning toward my leg. I remained in that position and in less than an hour the tendrils had laid themselves over my leg. This was in the early morning, and when at breakfast I told my wife of this discovery we determined to make further experiments. When we went out into the veranda the tendrils had turned their heads back to the railing in disgust. We got a pole and leaned it against the pillar quite twelve inches from the nearest spray of convolvulus. In ten minutes they began to curve themselves in that direction, and acted exactly as you might fancy a very slow snake would act if he wanted to reach anything. The upper tendrils bent down and the side ones curved themselves till they touched the pole, and in a few hours were twisted right around it. It was on the side away from the light, and excepting the faculty of sight, I can imagine no other means by which the tendrils could be aware that the pole had been placed there.

AROUND THE HOUSE.

To remove white spots from furniture, rub with pumice stone, then with shellac varnish well thinned with turpentine.

To clean black cashmere wash in hot suds in which a little borax has been placed. Rinse in bluing water—very blue—and iron while damp. If carefully done, the material will look equal to new.

A laundress says that she mixes a piece of alum about the size of a hickory nut with every pint of starch. The alum is dissolved and then stirred into starch. This preparation is used for stiffening ginghams, muslins, and calicoes. These fabrics so treated will retain their beauty of coloring for a long time.

To soften sponges and remove from their crevices the sea sand and grit, first soak and squeeze the sponge through several cold waters, then put it over the fire to boil for a quarter of an hour. Then take it out into a bowl of cold water and squeeze it well, wash out the saucepan and return the sponge to it, filling it up with clean, cold water, and boil it for another quarter of an hour. Repeat this process, giving it boilings in fresh cold water until it is perfectly free from grit and is soft; but take care not to allow it to boil for too long a time at once, as it will become tender and drop to pieces.

The Strain on the Eye.

There is no reason why a muscle or muscles of the eye should not be fagged out just as the muscles elsewhere do. Let one bear a weight all day long, does he not attribute his consequent headache to the heavy burden he has borne? It seems without elaborate thinking we could conceive of the results following upon prolonged use of the eye. Nature has done all she could to protect and prolong the usefulness of the eye.

No earthly architect ever yet planned a structure that would not yield, crumble and fall, and the house human, so exquisitely uplifted in curious and mysterious ways, falls and returns to dust more rapidly and surely than need be, for the reason that we do not realize how much one part is sustained or overthrown by another. One tiny muscle is potent enough to disturb the whole economy, especially if intercurrent diseases exist in addition to "eye strain."—[Philadelphia Record.

An Estimate on Pill Taking.

The English Chemist and Druggist recently asked the subscribers throughout the United Kingdom to supply it with estimates of the number of Pills consumed in the kingdom daily. The estimates were based upon the actual daily sales, by the correspondents, of ordinary pills, prescription pills, and pills which are patent medicines. The average of these estimates, which were received from all parts of the kingdom, shows that the extraordinary number of 5,643,961 pills is computed to be the daily consumption. This would give one pill per week to every man, woman and child in the kingdom; and a little calculation shows that, taking the average pill to weigh three grains, a year's supply for the United Kingdom would weigh not less than 178 tons, or sufficient to fill thirty-six ordinary railroad wagons, thus making a train load requiring two powerful engines to pull it.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. JUNE 29.

THE RACKET

No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

"I travel all over the U. S., and you can say for me and I mean it too, that I never saw so many goods packed in a room of this size anywhere."

THIS IMMENSE STOCK

Bought for Cash and sold for Cash only is at your service. Eight well-trained experienced clerks to wait on you regularly, and from twelve to fourteen on Saturdays, and always busy, gives you an idea of the amount of goods that pass over our counters daily, You get no such value for your money anywhere in the county and you can easily pay your car fare and other expenses in making a trip to the County Seat, out of the savings, in making your necessary purchases.

Retailing Goods at . . . . . Wholesale Prices,

Is the Racket idea in a nut-shell.

That it is done here every day, is beyond dispute. How it is done and with what success, we'll tell U

Later On!

G. R. SPIGELMEYER,
SHEM SPIGELMEYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa

No Paper.

Next week, as per time honored custom it being the Fourth of July week, there will be no paper issued from this office. All hands will indulge in whooping up the great American Eagle, touching off firecrackers, and then take a rest, and let the "wide world wag as it will."

PERSONAL.

——Miss Sarah Arnold, of Centre Hill, was a caller, and had her label changed.

——Mr. Stewart Leitzell, of Washington, D. C., was a visitor in this vicinitylast week among friends.

——Miss Mary Cleveland, of Reedsville, was the guest of the family of Mr. D. W. Reynolds over Sunday.

——Mr. J. T. Lucas, one of Snowshoe's active Democrats, and candidate for county treasurer, gave our sanctum a call.

——Mrs. Prof. H. F. Bitner and son Lawrence departed Tuesday for their home at Millersville, after several weeks' visit with her parents.

——Charley Bollinger and wife, of Altoona, were visiting friends hereabouts this week. Charley was a former townsman and removed from here several years ago.

——Mr. John Weaver, one of the REPORTER'S oldest subscribers, from Spring Mills, gave us a call on Saturday. Mr. Weaver thinks Gov. Pattison did the poor man a great injustice by vetoing the fence bill.

——Mr. George Swabb, of Linden Hall, dropped in on us Tuesday for a few minutes and brightened up our sanctum. He reports everybody busy up there, but his locality will send a large delegation to Centre Hall to help us celebrate.

——Mr. Michael F. Rossman, of Tusseyville, was in town on Monday, and did not forget to pay his respects to the REPORTER office. Mr. Rossman reports a big turn out from his part of the valley to assist Centre Hall in celebrating the Fourth.

——Mr. and Mrs. John Reiber, of Michigan, are visiting in this town and vicinity. Mr. Reiber left here for Berrien Springs, Michigan, twenty-three years ago, and this is his first return. He is a brother of our well-known fellow citizen, George Reiber, of near Tusseyville.

Damages Awarded.

The committee to view the route of the Central Railroad of Pennsylvania, where it passed over a number of farms in Spring township, met on Tuesday and on Wednesday morning their report made the following award: Isaac Stover $1600, Henry Garbrick $1000 and John Rockey $800.—*Centre Democrat.*

Going to Altoona.

Mr. Charles W. Swartz, and Mr. Will Wagner, both of Tusseyville, are about to open a store at Kipple, the eastern end of Altoona. Messrs. Swartz and Wagner are two of our most worthy young men, of exemplary habits, whom we are sorry to loose. May they prosper, as they certainly deserve.

Again to Run.

And they say that ex-Sheriff Cook is actually to run for sheriff again. We suppose he thinks that he may ultimately get a chance to hang his escaped murderer Williams. We think the Repubs should nominate Cook just for the sake of giving the people of the county a chance to get a shot at him.

Still Weak.

The grain market is still weak, lower than ever, with little prospect for a rise. Philadelphia quotations are wheat 69½.

ALL IN SHAPE

THE CELEBRATION WILL BE A HOWLING SUCCESS.

The Most Favorable Predictions For a Big Day on the Fourth.—Everybody Coming.—Attractions Golore!

The celebration of the Fourth at Centre Hall is progressing under the most favorable circumstances, and unusual interest is manifested in all parts of the county toward making the day a howling success. A large crowd is expected, so much so in fact that the committee are almost at a loss to provide entertainment for the multitude of visitors, but all will be speedily arranged.

From all parts of the connty one hears of nothing but the coming Fourth of July celebration at Centre Hall, and if the day is not a howling success it will not be from the lack of attendance on the part of visitors. The entire county is turning out to celebrate with us, and we can already expect such a day and crowd that will be a noted exception to any previous date.

Attractions are being booked daily for the monster parade, which will take place in the forenoon, and from present indications, this parade will form a line near a mile in length. Invitations have been sent to all civic and military organizations in the valley and have replies with a hearty acceptance. Replies have been received from Co. B, N. G. P., which will turn out about sixty strong, the Logan Steam Fire Engine Company, with their handsome new steamer, the Wheelmen's Club with thirty men, all of Bellefonte, who will participate in the parade. Invitations have been extended other orders in that town, but up to this writing no definite answer has been received. Grand old Bellefonte, with its aristocratic proclivities will do nobly in helping to make the day attractive. We cannot speak too highly of the assistance they will render us by sending several of their crack organizations to our town. Our valley has always responded when an event of note occurred in that town, and they now show their hearty appreciation by sending their representative organizations, and along with them will come the entire town itself.

The parade will be made up of the fire companies, bicycle clubs, N. G. P., Knights of the Golden Eagle, Odd Fellows, Patriotic Sons of America, mounted horsemen, fantastics, school children, and various civic orders, along with industrial features. Letters are being received daily of the acceptance of invitations, which had been extended all orders in Brush, Penns, and Nittany valleys, and all show a desire to participate.

The success with which the committees meet is the most flattering, and all of them are pushing arrangements toward a head as rapidly as possible.

The itinerary of the day, so far as we are able to learn at this early day will be a monster parade in the forenoon, which will start about eleven o'clock, immediately after arrival of the special train from Bellefonte. The parade will consume the balance of the forenoon. After dinner there will be an address in the grove at the lower end of town, where a speaker's stand will be erected along with seats. Several eminent speakers, among them Gen. D. H. Hastings, will deliver addresses.

A game of ball will be played in the afternoon between the State College and Bellefonte Academy ball clubs. After the game of ball bicycle races, sack races, potato races, running races, etc., will take place on Hoffer street.

These amusements will fill up the entire afternoon, and in the evening a band concert will be had, along with an illuminated parade and the fireworks.

As will be seen from the program the entire day will be taken up with attractions and amusements and the visitors will not find the time hang heavy for lack of entertainment.

A fine display of fireworks will be had, and several set pieces have been purchased. A large sum of money will be expended in this direction and the display be grand. It will take place on some rise of ground adjoining town, and will be finished in time for the visitors to leave on the special trains.

A basket picnic will be held in the grove, where also several of the churches will provide meals and refreshments to the crowds.

The town will be handsomely decorated with flags and bunting and will have on a holiday attire. Arches will be erected at different parts, and will have a beautifying effect.

Special trains will be run in addition to the regular from Bellefonte at 9.30 a. m., and at 6.30 p. m. Leaving Centre Hall at 9.00 p. m., will run to Coburn, and back and leave Centre Hall for Bellefonte at 10.00 p. m. The trains are run at such times that the public will be greatly accommodated with the facilities.

The citizens extend a cordial invitation to all to participate with them in thus observing the nation's greatest holiday. The town is yours for the day and all will be given a hearty welcome.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

FOR JUDGE.

Two Centre County Boys Run for Judge in Clearfield.

The Democracy of Clearfield county have nominated Hon. D. L. Krebs, for re-election for president Judge. Judge Krebs is a native of Ferguson township, Centre county, and was admitted to the bar at Bellefonte, from which town he removed to Clearfield, where he has creditably served one term as president judge.

On Saturday the Republican primaries were held in Clearfield county, and the choice ran for Cyrus Gordon for president judge. Mr. Gordon is also a native of Centre county, having been born near Hublersburg, and is about the same age as his opponent, Judge Krebs. Mr. Gordon is a gentleman of good character, and our county can feel proud of being the mother of both these gentlemen. Clearfield county will, no doubt, vote for Krebs as he has served with credit on the bench. Krebs or Gordon, Clearfield will have a good judge.

Will Prospect for Coal.

The party of Shamokin gentlemen, of whom we made mention in a former issue of the REPORTER as likely to prospect for coal on the John Emerick farm, three miles east of Centre Hall, have now entered into an article of agreement which gives them the right by lease, to operate for coal on the above named farm. We understand they will forthwith put an engine on the premises and send on a gang of hands to begin the work at once.

Three parties coming from the coal regions, pronounce the indications for coal as almost certain, and having experience in coal mining would seem their judgment and the fact that they will begin work, make the outcome look hopeful. The material thus far thrown out from the shaft sunk in the past two years, looks like the stuff thrown out from new coal mines, and leads the parties having made the lease to believe there is coal on the Emerick farm.

We hope they are not mistaken and await developements with the wish that coal will be found.

A Remedy for Freckles.

The *Scientific American* says: Some people are born freckled and others have freckles thrust upon them. The former class might as well accept their freckles as a dispensation of Providence, for nothing can be done for them. The latter can always get rid of their affliction by using a couple of drachms of sal ammoniac with an ounce of German cologne, the solution mixed with a pint of distilled water. Applied two or three times a day, states one of our contemporaries, it will cure the worst case of acquired freckles on record. Freckles are caused by the action of sunlight on the coloring matter in the skin.

A Compliment.

William L. Kurtz, formerly of Centre Hall, has been unanimously nominated for prothonotary by the Democracy of Somerset county. This is a compliment of which he may well feel proud, as he did not solicit the nomination. Although only a few years a resident of old Somerset, Mr. Kurtz has become quite a prominent citizen and business man of that county. He was also, some months ago elected president of a large pulley works in that county.

Aaronsburg Boys.

The Philipsburg *Ledger* says: Mr. Emanuel Bollinger is enjoying a visit from his brother, Dr. C. P. Bollinger, of Chicago, whom he has not seen for twenty-seven years. He expects his brother Michael Bollinger, of Burbank, Ohio, in a few days, and then the three old boys will have a regular old fashioned time. All the above named are natives of Aaronsburg, whom most of the REPORTER'S readers down there will remember.

Proclamation.

No shooting of fire crackers will be allowed within the borough limits of Centre Hall on July 4th, between the hours of 9.30 a. m. and 12.30 p. m. and while the parade is moving. Offenders will be dealt with as the law provides in such cases.

JOHN RITER,
Chief Burgess.

Centre Hall, June 28, 1893.

Cherries Ripe.

Cherries are beginning to ripen. The birds of the air and the terra firma urchin are sampling the various trees, much to the annoyance of the proprietor of the fruit. Shotguns for the former and stones for the latter are some of the remedies the provoked landlord resorts to.

Bad Hay Weather.

This week the good farmer hath set apart for making hay; but it raineth and he maketh no hay. He wisheth for sunshine, but the sun shineth not so the farmer moweth not, for if he moweth the grass spoileth, and maketh no good hay.

——Go to Lewins, Bellefonte, for your clothing. Their styles are perfect in every respect. Suits neat in pattern, stylishly cut and elegantly made. Nothing quite so good anywhere.

IMMENSE CROWD COMING.

Large Crowds of People Coming to Celebrate With Us.

The committees in charge of the demonstration on the 4th, are meeting with the most encouraging success, and indications point to such a large crowd that the facilities and accommodations of the town will be severely taxed. From all parts of the county reports are coming in of immense crowds coming, and if the day is favorable the crowd will be considerably larger than ever here, and we have had large concourses of people already. From Bellefonte, Pleasant Gap, Milesburg, Zion, Hublersburg, and towns all through Nittany valley, the people will turn out en mass, while in Penns and Brush valleys, every town and locality will send their quoto. Spring Mills, Millheim, Coburn, Aaronsburg and Penn Hall have been heard from and all will send large delegations.

The attractions and visitors coming are far beyond the greatest anticipations of the different committees, and the success all have met with fairly staggered them from the start. It will be a day in our history which we can proudly refer to. If the town is not covered with a coat of red paint on the 4th, it will not be the cause of the visitors or the committees on arrangements.

A True Article.

An exchange says: None are satisfied. One man is struggling to get justice, some other is flying from it. One man is saving to build a home, another is trying to sell his building for less than it cost, to get rid of it. One man is spending all the money he earns in taking a girl to the theatre, in the hopes of eventually making her his wife, while his neighbor is spending all the gold he has to get a divorce. The eastern man wants to go west and the western man wants to go east. The farmer wants to go into the city and the city man wants to go into the country. The man in trade wants to get out and everybody not in trade wants to be. The old want to be young and the young want to be old, and so it goes.

THE WAHN CASE.

To Come Up at August Term of Court.—Attorneys Engaged.

John N. Wahn, who has been for some time and is now confined in the Centre county jail charged with causing the death of Mrs. Winkleman, of Nittany Hall, was visited by a *Gazette* representative and found to content himself in fairly good shape. The prisoner is securely locked in his cell all the time, and says Sheriff Ishler is showing him all possible kindnesses, under the circumstances. Wahn has a pair of dumb bells of his own selection, with which he takes daily exercise. A good portion of the time he devotes to reading such newspapers and books as he is able to secure. He is possessed with far more than ordinary intelligence and carries on a highly entertaining conversation with those who call on him.

He is eagerly awaiting August term of court when his trial will be called up. His attorneys have been selected, one of whom is E. R. Chambers. It will be an interesting case all through. —*Gazette.*

No Shooting of Fire Crackers.

Chief Burgess Riter has issued a proclamation which will be found in another column, in which he prohibits the shooting of fire crackers on the morning of the 4th, between the hours of 9.30 a. m. and 12 m., or during the forming of the parade and moving. The police will be instructed to arrest all offenders. His proclamation comes forth from the cause of safety, and the promiscuous shooting and banging of fire crackers will greatly endanger the lives and limbs of many. Horses will be easily frightened and he proposed to set his foot right down on it. After the time specified you can shoot all you want.

Pennsylvania Deitsch Book.

The comic letters of Boonasteil, written in Pennsylvania Dutch, each one carrying with it a moral, are about to be printed in handsome book form, by which the admirers of that style of literature will have all of the best of Boonasteil's productions in convenient form. The work is now in the hands of a publishing house at York. Of course you will want a copy when it is out. Write to T. H. Harter, Middleburg, Pa.

Festival.

The Union Sabbath school will hold a festival at the church near Farmers Mills, on Saturday, July 1st, in the evening. Refreshments consisting of ice cream, cakes, etc., will be served. Proceeds will go to the benefit of the Union Sabbath school. The public in general are invited.

Admitted to the Bar.

Mr. Samuel D. Gettig was admitted to the bar to practice law in the Centre county courts, a few days ago. Samuel is a boy of our valley, and will be an able dispenser of Blackstone, etc.

——Wanted.—300 bushels Potatoes by C. P. Long & Co.

Don't Miss This

The largest line of ladies' and misses' spring wraps and jackets--lovely styles; the very latest New York fashions, at $2, 2.50, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. A magnificent line of ladies' and misses' jackets and coats with capes--the triple cape, butterfly capes, $4.50 to $12.

$20,000 Worth of Clothing--

Spring and summer clothing for men and young men, boys and children, black cheviot, blue cheviot, brown cheviot, mixed cheviot, double breasted, single breasted. Rough cheviotts in black, blue, brown and mixed; children's jersey suits, from 2.50 up to 8.00. Boy's suits from 1.25 to very finest at 4.00, 5, 6 and 8.00. Boy's suits, latest New York styles, 2.00 up to 10.00 Men's suits, from 3.50 to 15.00.

The Best Wearing Shoes In the World

the Douglas. Shoes for men; every pair warranted, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00. For boys, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50.

LYON & Co, Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Paint the Town Red.

Centre Hall is going to have a big time on the 4th of July and the citizens want everybody to go and take their red paint with them. The fire companies and a number of other organizations in Bellefonte have been invited to come and partake of the hospitality. Company B. has accepted the invitation and will be out in full force. The Academy base ball team will play a team from the College on that day. The bicycle club are going over there and will join in the parade. Whoop 'er for Centre Hall.—*Gazette.*

Have Struck Altoona.

There is a new bug in town. Swarms of the famous Lancaster lice have arrived here in their westward march, says the Altoona *Tribune.* They were lying in great heaps on the Gaysport pavements Friday, and covered the trees from the ground to the topmost limb. The citizens are trying coal oil and other remedies to find relief from the plague. The little yellow bug reached the west side of town Tuesday evening. These little bug(ers) get into one's eyes, and the sensation is anything but pleasant.

The Peach Crop Will Be Enormous.

Isaac N. Mills, special agent of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad company stationed at Clayton, estimates the peach crop for this season at 5,600,000 baskets. The estimates exceed those of 1891, which was considered an excellent year, the shipments then being about 3,000,000 baskets. The present estimate includes the state of Delaware and the Maryland portion of the peninsula.

Renominated.

Judge D. L. Krebs, of Clearfield, has been renominated for president judge, by the Democrats. He has proven an able man upon the bench, and has gained a state reputation. He hails from our valley and county, and this makes us all the more proud of him.

Odd Names.

Snyder county has a village called Doodletown. We suppose it must be head quarters for organ grinders. But Centre county can match it, it has a village called Puddentown.

What Is Coming.

Centre Hall has many attractions billed for the next several months which are of no little prominence. Among them are the Fourth of July celebration, the Patrons' Picnic, and the campmeeting to be held in the Fort woods.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Fine Footwear.

For boots and shoes go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. He carries a high grade of footwear for ladies, gentlemen and children, which cannot be equaled by any dealer. The very best the market affords is to be found there. Prices right.

——Lewins, Bellefonte, take the lead in suits for men and boys. Nothing quite so stylish or better made. Call and be convinced.

GRAIN MARKET.

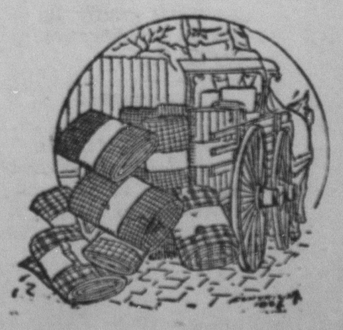
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON

Wheat	68
Rye	58
Corn	46
Oats new	35
Barley	40
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	12
Eggs	14
Lard	10
Shoulders	12
Ham	13
Tallow	4
Potatoes	65
Sides	10

Pins, 2c, Needles, 5c, tops, 1c, Coat's Cotton, 4c, Ammonia, 10c, Sewing Machine Oil, 5c, Mucilage, 5c, 7x11 Slates, 4c, usual price 10c, Dictionary, for 5c, worth 20c, 3 Cakes Buttermilk Soap, 25c, 10c for a single cake.



Dress Goods in beautiful styles with Plaid and Figured Silk to combine.

Lace Curtains as low as 60c a pair. Nothing less wouldn't be worth talking about.

Silkaline, dozens of styles from 4c to 14c. Jap Art Goods for cushion, eic.

Handsome China Silk from 50c up.

Garmans